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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
CHILDREN'S BUREAU
JULIA C. LATHROP, CHIEF

FACILITIES
FOR CHILDREN'S PLAY IN THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES No. 8
Bureau Publication No. 22



WASHINGTON
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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
CHILDREN'S BUREAU,
Washington, December 5, 1916.

SIR: I transmit herewith a report on facilities for children's play in the District of Columbia. This report necessarily touches upon recreation facilities in general, because children share in many of them; but its especial purpose is to show the present equipment for children's use and to suggest the further provisions for outdoor life needed for children of different ages.

The study was undertaken at the request of Mr. Oliver P. Newman, president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and has been made by the Children's Bureau and the playground department of the District of Columbia with the co-operation of various agencies. The detailed survey by health districts was planned and carried out under the direction of Mr. Edgar S. Martin, then supervisor of playgrounds of the District of Columbia, and Dr. F. A. McKenzie, now president of Fisk University. The charts were prepared by the playground department and completed under the direction of Mrs. Susie Root Rhodes, the present supervisor of playgrounds. The bureau is indebted to the courtesy of the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds for the map. Especial mention should be made of the assistance rendered by the board of education and officials of the public schools, by the District health department, the District engineer department, and the Metropolitan police. The report has had the benefit of criticism and advice from Mr. E. B. De Groot, head of school recreation facilities in San Francisco. Mr. De Groot was in charge of the first large development of playground facilities in this country, that of the South Park Board, in Chicago, and the section on principles of public recreation is based on a statement prepared by him for the Children's Bureau.

The president of the Board of Commissioners and the Chief of the Children's Bureau united in inviting the aid of a volunteer committee to advise upon various suggestions made as to the location of play spaces. This committee consisted of Rev. John Van Schaick, jr., president of the board of education; Mrs. Ernest P. Bicknell, of

the board of children's guardians; and Col. W. W. Harts, officer in charge of public buildings and grounds. The bureau is indebted to them for most careful and discriminating reading of the report and for advice based upon intimate acquaintance with the District. The material has been put in final form for publication by Miss Anna Rochester and Mr. Howard C. Jenness, of the Children's Bureau.

Respectfully submitted.

JULIA C. LATHROP, *Chief.*

Hon. WILLIAM B. WILSON,
Secretary of Labor.

FACILITIES FOR CHILDREN'S PLAY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

INTRODUCTION.

The skillful planning of a French engineer, L'Enfant, made the original city of Washington beautiful with parks and open squares. A century later a commission of experts drafted plans for the development of the new park system which will ultimately encircle the city with a double chain of parks, extending at several points to the boundaries of the District, carefully laid out to preserve and heighten every kind of natural beauty that the District possesses.¹

These open squares and outlying parks can not meet the daily play needs of children, and this report is an attempt to measure these needs and to formulate a general plan for satisfying them. The study has been concerned primarily with the play needs of children—that is, of all persons under 21 years of age; but in order fairly to present their needs and opportunities all the recreation facilities of Washington have been reviewed.

The report aims to present (1) the facts concerning density of population in Washington with special reference to children (pp. 7 to 17); (2) the types of recreation facilities which should be available in any city (pp. 17, 18); (3) the recreation facilities in Washington and their administration, with recommendations concerning their future development (pp. 18 to 32); (4) detailed information concerning population, school buildings, and playgrounds and other recreation facilities in 25 health districts (pp. 32 to 59); and (5) a summary of the report (pp. 60, 61).

HAS WASHINGTON A CONGESTED POPULATION?

Persons who go through Rock Creek Park, around the Speedway, or out Sixteenth Street to the reservoir and then eastward to the Soldiers' Home hardly think of Washington as a congested city. And where these people go no congestion exists. However, if any of these pleasure seekers should turn off the Speedway and

¹ The Improvement of the Park System of the District of Columbia. (57th Cong., 1st sess., S. Rept. No. 166.)

strike into the section known as "South Washington," or should drive east from Sixteenth Street through the district south of Florida Avenue, they would find neighborhoods not only badly congested but almost totally unprovided with recreation facilities. Some neighborhoods with a population as big as many towns have no play spaces for children and no means of recreation for adults except motion pictures, pool rooms, and saloons.

When the District of Columbia was set aside for Federal purposes, L'Enfant laid out a city plan with streets running north and south and east and west and broad avenues cutting obliquely across the city. The boundary of Washington on the west was Rock Creek; on the east the Anacostia River; and Florida Avenue was roughly the northern boundary. The Potomac River lay to the south, and what is now "South Washington" was then called "the island" because of creeks that separated it from the region north of Pennsylvania Avenue NW.

That was "old Washington." The rest of the District of Columbia was called "the county." All that is now Mount Pleasant, Cleveland Park, Le Droit Park, Anacostia, Petworth, and the other northern and northwestern sections outside of Florida Avenue, etc., was farm and forest, and not until the last two decades has there been any marked development. Georgetown was a separate municipality at first.

Because of a lack of car lines and of city improvements in the way of water, light, good roads, fire protection, etc., the development of the city was for nearly a century within the bounds laid down by L'Enfant. Within these bounds the greatest density of population and greatest lack of recreation facilities are to be found.

Outside, in "the country"—in Chevy Chase, Cleveland Park, Petworth, and all the other suburbs, and in the Mount Pleasant district—there were, in 1913, 119,212 inhabitants, scattered in sections with widely different conditions: one, in Mount Pleasant, with a density of 64.8 to the acre; others in which farms are still flourishing. The average population density of all the health districts outside of the original city was about 7 to the acre.

Figures show that this region outside of the original city limits is growing rapidly. The police census begun April 10, 1907, gave 87,896 persons living in the District of Columbia outside of the original limits of Washington, while six years later the census begun April 28, 1913, showed for the same area a population of 119,212. In 1907 the original city had a population of 241,695, while in 1913 the population for the same area was 234,085.¹

¹ The census of 1915 has been made available since this study was compiled and shows that the same shifting of population has continued. Original city in 1915, 226,989; county, 130,760.

Table showing population of District of Columbia in original city and in "the county" at five successive censuses by the police.

	Original city.	County.
1907.....	241, 695	87, 896
1908.....	247, 323	92, 080
1909.....	244, 180	98, 823
1912.....	238, 346	114, 590
1913.....	234, 085	119, 212

The population of the original city has steadily decreased since 1908 at an average rate of about 1 per cent a year, while the population of "the county" has increased about 5.8 per cent a year during the same period. As business encroaches on residence districts the inhabitants of the city are obliged to crowd more closely together. The actual decrease in the population does not compensate for the steady increase in the amount of property used entirely or partly for business purposes.

An observer has only to traverse the length of Columbia Road to note the tendency toward large apartment houses which afford no ground for outdoor life for tenants. Between January 1, 1911, and July 1, 1916, 384 multiple dwellings were opened for occupancy in the 20 health districts of the old city and in Georgetown, and 93 multiple dwellings in the new outlying districts. In addition, 131 apartment houses were in course of construction on July 1, 1916, of which 33 were in outlying sections. The need of playgrounds for small children and airing places for babies with mothers and nurses is already evident even in the favored district along Columbia Road, and it is obvious that unoccupied property privately owned will not afford permanent provision.

It is well to remind ourselves that old Georgetown was a playground for the grandfathers of the present younger generation of the city. East of Lincoln Park "the commons" was a baseball ground for the entire eastern section of the city. Georgetown is now crowded with people, and "the commons" is now studded with rows upon rows of houses built within the last two decades. Who can say that 20 years more may not see the same brick and asphalt development in the suburban sections of the present day?

Two-thirds of the 100,000 young people of Washington, together with nearly 170,000 adults, lived in 1913 within the boundaries of the original city, which includes all land lying south of Florida Avenue and east of Rock Creek and is approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and averages about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles in width. In comparison with the density of population on Manhattan Island, where 2,500,000 people live on a strip of land 10 miles long and about 2 miles wide, or in comparison with the dense populations of other great industrial cities, the condition in Washington does not suggest a high degree

of congestion. The greatest density was found in the 59 blocks¹ where the number of inhabitants per acre was from 200 to 299, and in 9 little congested spots² where they averaged 300 or more to the acre.

Yet the spacious streets and low-built dwellings, and the open squares which dot certain sections of the city, by their very contrast to conditions elsewhere, tend to obscure the facts about space available for play. Street area does not serve for recreation. Street play at best is a sorry makeshift, and in Washington it is forbidden by law. Here the street area is officially measured not from curb to curb but from building line to building line, and sidewalks are not legally available for play. When the streets, occupying more than half the acreage of the original city, were excluded, as they must be in any practical consideration of density in relation to play, there remained, in 1913, 2,615 acres for the 234,085 persons living in the old city, or an average of 89.5 to the acre.

Further, we find that when street areas were excluded 9³ of the 20 health districts of the old city had population densities varying from 100.2 to 135.8 per acre, and in these 9 districts lived 102,956 adults and 36,271 children and young people under 20 years of age. Only 4,414 (or approximately 1 in 15) of the children and young people in the original city lived in the 8 districts⁴ where population density was less than 50 persons to the acre.

North of the original city 8 other health districts⁵ showed a density of population greater than 50 persons to the acre. And it should be noted that in the whole northern section of the city, which has been growing rapidly in recent years, the streets are narrower than in the original city⁶ and little provision has been made for reserving frequent small open spaces as park areas.

Let us look now at some of the more closely built up neighborhoods in the original city.

In the heart of the city is an old neighborhood, district No. 10, bounded on the north by K Street NW., on the east by North Capitol Street, on the west by a zigzag line composed of Seventh Street be-

¹ Fifty-six blocks in health districts 1 to 30; three in health districts 35 and 38.

² Triangle bounded by South Carolina Avenue, Twelfth Street, and C Street SE.; square bounded by Second, M, and N Streets SW. and James Creek Canal; triangle bounded by Virginia Avenue, Seventh Street, and I Street SE.; square bounded by Ninth, Tenth, and K Streets and New York Avenue NW.; triangle bounded by New Jersey Avenue, Fourth Street, and N Street NW.; triangle bounded by Vermont Avenue, Eleventh Street, and R Street NW.; triangle bounded by Seventeenth Street, V Street, and Florida Avenue NW.; triangle bounded by Maryland, Eighth Street, and D Street NE.; triangle bounded by Fourteenth Street, H Street, and Florida Avenue NE.

³ Health districts Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 15 and 17.

⁴ Health districts Nos. 4, 12, and 20.

⁵ Health districts Nos. 23, 25, and 26.

⁶ In 20 health districts of original city, streets measured from building line to building line occupy 54 per cent of the area. In the newer districts north of the city, streets occupy only 30 per cent of the total area.

tween G and K Streets, Fifth Street between D and G Streets, and John Marshall Place between D Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, and on the south by Pennsylvania Avenue and D Street. It is a neighborhood in which development seems to have ceased, so far as building operations go, and which has a mixture of residential and business population. None of the blocks with greatest density, 300 or more to the acre, were to be found here, but six blocks within this district had from 200 to 299 persons to the acre. Of the total population of 15,693, 2,722 were white people under 20 years of age, and 909 were colored young people under 20. The children of grade-school age¹ who are in special need of play space numbered 1,245 white and 381 colored.

This district is one of the neediest so far as recreation facilities are concerned, notwithstanding the fact that a portion of the Capitol grounds as well as the Botanic Garden, with their "keep off the grass" warnings, fringe the southern boundary; that it has in its midst the great Judiciary Square; and that it is dotted with little "triangles," parks of a few square feet. These open spaces, however, have few benches for adults or sand piles for children. Only one of the four schools in this neighborhood has a school playground open for a few weeks in the summer, and one of the others has a yard equipped for play.

Northwest of district 10 and touching it tip to tip at the square occupied by the Public Library is another populous district, No. 6, in the heart of the business section, where 17,097 people lived in 1913. Its boundaries are New York Avenue on the south, Fifteenth Street on the west, Seventh Street on the east, and Rhode Island Avenue on the north. It had one block, bounded by Tenth Street, K Street, and New York Avenue, on which the densest population was to be found, over 300 to the acre. As in other neighborhoods in the heart of the city, business has crept along the main streets, and many people live in apartments over stores with no place for the children to play.

The population of this district included more than 3,000 young people, of whom 2,384 were white and 692 colored.² For these young folk the opportunities for other than commercial recreation are limited. The Strong John Thomson School has a yard equipped for play, and Franklin Park, one of the most spacious and beautiful of the city squares, is in this district. It offers no play facilities, however, except a sand pile for the small children. The greatest blessing in the neighborhood is the Public Library, which is used by people from all parts of the city and offers a variety of social, intellectual, and recreational opportunities for its neighbors.

¹ Five to 14, inclusive.

² White, 588 under 5 years, 1,100 from 5 to 14, and 696 from 15 to 19; colored, 187 under 5, 301 from 5 to 14, and 204 from 15 to 19.

The boundaries of health district No. 7 are Third Street and John Marshall Place between Missouri Avenue and D Street, Fifth Street between D and G Streets, and Seventh Street between G Street and New York Avenue on the east; New York Avenue on the north; Fifteenth Street on the west; and B Street and Missouri Avenue on the south. This district has the largest and perhaps the best-attended of the motion-picture houses and the city's theaters, many of the banks, and the big hotels. At first glance it seems so purely and simply a business district with a daytime population that one is surprised to learn that 8,245 people resided in it in 1913. Of these, over 1,000 were white young people under 20 years of age and about 100 colored young people. Practically the entire space is given over to streets and buildings, and those who live in this neighborhood have little place for outdoor recreation except the streets. The children of this section, hedged in by buildings, do not have ready access to free play spaces since the nearest playgrounds are not within walking distance.

Standing in the portico of the House of Representatives and looking directly southward toward the Potomac River one can take in at a glance all of "South Washington," or what is known on the health-district maps as districts Nos. 8, 11, and 12. The population in one of these three health districts—No. 11—is overwhelmingly colored, and some of the bad alley conditions to be remedied under the new alley-elimination law are there within sight of the Capitol. The houses are not thickly set, but the need for recreation facilities is great. It is a neighborhood where a majority of the people are earning small wages.

South Washington extends from the wharves of Washington Harbor on the west all the way to the long, straight, and unbeautified South Capitol Street on the east. Yet the children of school age, of whom there were, in 1913, 2,937 white and 1,877 colored, find in all this area, even in midsummer, only four playgrounds, the Bowen and Jefferson School Playgrounds for white children and the Cardozo and Willow Tree Park Municipal Playgrounds for colored children. They find only two small school yards with play equipment, the Fairbrother for the white and the Bell for the colored. The Arsenal Grounds are in this section and are used by the employees of the Arsenal for various sports.

The river stretches a long way around South Washington, but no open land or pavilion is provided from which men, women, and children can enjoy the waterside breezes on a hot night.

The strip of South Washington which has the largest and densest colored population goes in a straight belt from the Capitol Grounds and the Botanic Garden south to the river, between South Capitol Street on the east and Four-and-a-half Street on the west. James

Creek, which helped make the one-time "island," is being filled in for sanitary reasons, and it is hoped that it may serve as a boulevard, with a long narrow parkway and a drive on either side.

Special need for social centers and other play facilities exists in the neighborhood known as health district No. 9, bounded on the north by Florida Avenue, on the south by K Street, on the west by Seventh Street, and on the east by North Capitol Street. Seventh Street carries retail business all the way to the end of this neighborhood, but in general it is a dense residential section. One block has over 300 people to the acre—the triangle at Fourth Street, N Street, and New Jersey Avenue NW.

The 19 schoolhouses of the neighborhood include the new Dunbar High School between N and O Streets NW., the McKinley Manual Training School, the old Central High School, and the Armstrong Manual Training School, but none of them has been a center for social activities. For the 3,401 white young people and the 3,222 colored young people in this district even in summer only three playgrounds are provided—one district playground and one school playground for white children, and one school playground for colored children. Two of the other white schools and one of the other colored schools have yards equipped for play.

Just south of the new Central High School is a district very poor in recreation opportunities which will in all probability use the facilities to be developed in connection with this school. On the map this district is No. 5, bounded by Rhode Island Avenue on the south, Fifteenth Street on the west, Florida Avenue on the north, and Seventh Street on the east. It is a crowded residential district with sparse recreational facilities for the 2,000 white and the 2,500 colored young people. The Grover Cleveland School is widely used as a community center. The colored Y. M. C. A. is at Twelfth above S Street. But the two colored schools—Garnet and Patterson—offer no recreational opportunities except small yards equipped for play; and Iowa Circle, the one public space in the neighborhood, has benches but no special facilities for children's play.

No survey of Washington would be complete without mentioning the 273 inhabited alleys of the city, many of them winding, intricate, interior courts, with odd little streets and byways within the block. They contain, according to the police census of November 1, 1915, 9,526 inhabitants—888 white and 8,638 colored. The squalor and insanitary conditions produce a mortality rate within the alleys which is almost twice that upon the streets. One of the worst of these courts, Willow Tree Alley, containing 60 houses where between 300 and 400 Italians and colored people lived together in seclusion, has been torn out and made into a playground. A recent act of

Congress¹ provides for the elimination of all inhabited alleys in the District of Columbia before July 1, 1918.

The greater the congestion of population the more urgent is the need of ample facilities for recreation, but wherever city conditions prevail with close building and small yards or none, public play space should be provided.

WHAT THE CHILDREN ARE DOING.

What are Washington children doing? In an effort to answer this question detailed statements were collected by Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, and by playground and settlement leaders from 1,000 white children and 200 colored children. Of these 656 were boys and 544 were girls, and 946 of the whole number were between 10 and 14 years of age. Since these figures were gathered through clubs organized for recreation they tend perhaps to represent children whose play opportunities are better than the average.

Where do the children play? It is significant that 48.8 per cent of the boys and 37.5 per cent of the girls reported play on the streets, which is both dangerous and contrary to law. Vacant lots were mentioned by 48 per cent of the boys and 13.1 per cent of the girls.

If the answers of these 1,200 children concerning the games they played may be taken as an indication, an apparent scarcity of play activities exists in Washington. Only one game, baseball, was reported by as many as one-third of the children. When the question was put by seasons, only five kinds of play were reported in winter by as many as 50 children out of 1,200; and these were coasting, roller skating, basket ball, football, and snowballing. In the spring the list fell to three—baseball, roller skating, and jumping rope—although 48 reported marbles and 42 tag. In the summer two kinds of play—baseball and swimming—were reported by 50 children or more; in the fall three—football, basket ball, and roller skating.

Doubtless the children forget some games of past seasons. As a check on these results, therefore, the children were asked to name all their out-of-school activities during the week preceding the inquiry, November, 1914. On school days only 12 occupations were reported by as many as 17 children of the 1,200; only 7 by as many as 100 children. Studies were mentioned by 243; football by 190; "outdoor games" by 181; work by 159; "play" by 131; music by 113; basket ball by 100.

Of the white children 31.8 per cent and of the colored children 65.5 per cent reported that they worked on Saturday.

¹ 88 Stat. L., ch. 310, p. 716 (act of Sept. 25, 1914).

The social instinct in its wider expansion tends to find expression in organization. Naturally, from the mode of gathering the data, the Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts, and the Camp Fire Girls led in the list of organizations, yet out of the 1,200 only 131 belonged to these new movements; 124 boys and 90 girls said they did not belong to any organization and did not care to belong; while 90 boys and 85 girls said they had no opportunity to belong.

The greatest of all commercial amusements for children is, of course, the motion pictures. Nearly all of the 1,200 children "went to the movies." Three-fourths of the white boys under 15 and practically the same proportion of those over 15 saw a motion picture at least once a week. Of the white girls about 63 per cent, of the colored boys 65 per cent, and of the colored girls about 40 per cent saw the pictures at least once a week. Only a few reported that they never went.

Of the white boys 361 and of the white girls 274 went on summer vacation trips. Hiking was known to 313 of the boys and 191 of the girls. Nearly all read; many attended vaudeville and stock-company shows; 105 boys and 18 girls bowled. Yet they wanted "something to do." These same boys and girls asked for more playgrounds and athletic grounds and gymnasiums; the largest demand was for swimming pools.

DANGERS OF STREET PLAY.

City streets have never been desirable playgrounds, and with the increase of swift and heavy traffic their dangers are greater to-day than ever before. In Washington neither streets nor sidewalks—no part, in fact, of the area between building line and building line—may legally be used for play, under penalty of arrest. In the most closely built sections of the District 54 per cent of the area is thus officially closed to children.

Practically, what happens to the children when adequate play space is not provided? Under the act for the preservation of the public peace and the protection of property within the District of Columbia¹ 655 of them were arrested as "criminals" and brought before the juvenile court from July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915; in the year ended June 30, 1914, 975 were arrested.

The chief probation officer of the juvenile court is the authority for saying that most of the arrests of children for "unlawful assembly" are made in the second police precinct, which is a direct and obvious argument for more playgrounds. The second precinct is bounded by K Street on the south, Q Street on the north, Fifteenth Street on

¹ For sections of the act, see Appendix, p. 67.

the west, and First Street NE. on the east. In it were in 1913 more than 35,000 inhabitants, including over 6,500 children under 16 years of age. And, as has been shown in another section, this part of the city is pitifully lacking in play facilities. In the entire precinct, which covers about 1.5 square miles, are only three playgrounds; the few Government reservations are merely small triangles or parkings.

In that precinct most of the arrests of children for playing in the streets are made in the eastern half—between Seventh Street NW. and First Street NE. The reason is almost instantly apparent to any one who knows the geography of that eastern half. Seventh Street is a narrow and intensely busy thoroughfare, lined with shops and stores, motion-picture theaters, and everything that goes to make a retail street. Crowding upon it from all sides are cross streets in which people live at the rate of 200 to 300 or more an acre. Scores of the shops in Seventh Street have family apartments above the first floor. There are no front yards and scarcely any back yards worthy of the name in the business and semibusiness sections. Of the area 46 per cent is in houses and 54 per cent in streets. Playgrounds are so scarce that the children play their games on the streets, and the records of No. 2 police station show that merchants and householders are quick to invoke the law of unlawful assembly when the play of the children irritates them.

In the center of the city boys under 17 are sometimes arrested for standing in front of motion-picture theaters. It would seem that they have to keep "moving on" in a region where there is nothing for them to move toward except more streets. Anyone who notices a boy or a girl standing still on the street may invoke the law of unlawful assembly and have that child taken to the juvenile court. It is refreshing to learn from the records and from observation at the court that when the whole majesty and machinery of the law is thus employed to break up play on the streets the guilty criminals are not subjected to the limit of punishment provided for in the act. Each case is treated with a common-sense understanding of the situation.

Probation officers who have studied the child and street problem in Washington say that many arrests of newsboys for selling papers without a license are directly traceable to a lack of playgrounds. One probation officer said: "They want excitement of some sort, and selling 5 or 10 newspapers furnishes just the element of activity they seek. They would be off the streets and much better employed if there were more playgrounds."

"The little street larcenies, thefts of bananas, peanuts, newspapers, and the other things that children 'swipe' for excitement are in many cases also traceable to a lack of playgrounds," said another probation officer. "We have noticed that when some attention was given to a

small boy who would steal small things, and he was taken to a playground and kept busy there, he refrained from all mischief."

The restriction of children's play puts upon the community a special obligation to provide spaces where all children can legally play without danger to themselves and annoyance to others. So long as city neighborhoods are left barren of opportunity for safe and legitimate play, so long will high spirits and ingenuity and the normal boy's desire for activity involve the possibility of a court experience.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC RECREATION.

Of the three necessary elements of successful recreation—space, equipment, and leadership—leadership is perhaps the most important. The ability of the leader determines whether play space and play equipment will hold the interest of children accustomed to the irresponsibility of the street and the effortless pleasures of the motion pictures. This, at least, public recreation must accomplish. It must successfully compete with the various dangers and excitements of the streets and of commercialized recreation. If it renders this minimum service it justifies its claim on the community's purse.

Public recreation should do more. It should stimulate self-expression and afford the discipline of high-spirited team play. Under leaders who not only win the interest of children but have the skill and training to guide their activities the playground makes a contribution to the community no less definite, no less constructive than the schools.

The space and equipment for children's recreation group themselves roughly in three main divisions corresponding to three age groups:

Little children less than 6 or 7 years old can not travel far from home, and in all districts where yards are not available for play at every doorstep there should be many small open spaces with benches for mothers and such simple equipment as sand boxes and shallow wading pools. Since these children rarely use a play space as much as one-quarter of a mile from home, the city should be dotted with small play retreats not more than one-half mile apart. Experience has shown that the play space for little children should be distinct from that for older children; therefore, when the playgrounds for school children are not large enough to provide a corner for the exclusive use of little children, additional space or separate land should be provided.

For children of the next age group—roughly, 7 or 8 to 12 or 13 years old—play centers of a different type are needed. An open space, divided into two parts, one for boys and one for girls, is the

first requisite. Apparatus for gymnastics and basket ball, a small diamond for playground ball, a swimming pool, and tennis courts are among the accepted types of equipment. Gardens, cultivated under supervision, combine wholesome exercise and instruction and form a valuable addition to a play center. All these depend for their development upon the area available, and the more varied the activities which can be carried on simultaneously the more useful the playground. These older children do not habitually go much more than half a mile to a playground, hence such playgrounds should be no more than a mile apart. It is found desirable and economical to have such play centers either on school grounds or adjacent to school buildings. In every playground which is not used in connection with a school a shelter house for story-telling and indoor games is desirable.

For adolescents, whether in the upper grades, in the high schools or at work, larger spaces and equipment for all sorts of athletic and outdoor games are needed, distinct from the playgrounds of younger children. For this type of athletic center distance from the homes is not so important a factor, but one such center should be easily accessible to every section of the community. These young people and adults of all ages need recreation centers for dancing, dramatics, games, clubs, lectures, and other indoor and evening activities. Indoor swimming pools and gymnasiums are valuable additions to any play center except the play spaces for little children.

PUBLIC RECREATION FACILITIES AND THEIR ADMINISTRATION.

The United States Government, the District government, and the public schools maintain three separate systems of recreation facilities in the District.

The Chief of Engineers of the United States Army has exclusive charge of public parks and open land belonging to the Federal Government. Federal park land in the District of Columbia is under a division of the Chief of Engineers' office known as the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, and responsibility for maintenance of such recreation facilities as are provided in the Federal parks rests with the officer in charge. These facilities include baseball diamonds, polo grounds, tennis courts, and space for other forms of outdoor sport. They are intended primarily for adults, and no play supervision is undertaken by this office.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are responsible for land belonging to the District and have assigned to the District department of playgrounds the control of such District land as is used for municipal playgrounds. This department is also conduct-

ing supervised playgrounds on Federal land assigned by the Chief of Engineers¹ and by the Interior Department,² and on private land lent for public use.³ The department of playgrounds has also had from time to time the use of one piece of school land for baseball.⁴ The total number of municipal playgrounds open during 1914 was 13, and during 1916, 12.⁵ In addition the department has supervised baseball on two fields.

The board of education is responsible by law for the use of land belonging to the public schools, and the board has placed under the charge of the director of physical training in the public schools the details of equipment and supervision of play in school yards.⁶ Supervised playgrounds in school yards are maintained for six weeks in the summer; 17 were open during the summer of 1914 and 20 during the summer of 1916.⁷

Each year since 1909 Congress has appropriated \$900 or \$1,000 for grading and equipping for play 6 additional school yards; it also provides for the maintenance and repair of apparatus. Up to the present time (summer of 1916) 60 school yards (44 white and 16 colored) have been equipped from these appropriations. In addition, 6 school yards (4 white and 2 colored) have been equipped from private funds. The appropriation does not, however, cover the cost of salaries for play supervisors. The expenses of the 20 summer playgrounds in school yards are therefore largely met by private subscriptions. Teachers in the schools are employed as play leaders, and their work, although paid partly from private funds, is under the direction of the school director of physical training.

The president of the board of education, the president of the District Commissioners, and the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds act as an ex officio committee on recreation for cooperation and consultation upon matters involving a joint policy.

Facilities for little children's play.—Washington had in 1913 more than 100,000 children and young people under 20 years of age. Twenty-nine thousand were children under 5 years of age, and at

¹ Bloomingdale, Willow Tree Park, Garfield Park, and Virginia Avenue Playgrounds. Also supervised baseball (no equipment) at Reservation 19, Sixth and L Streets SE.

² Howard Playground.

³ Gallinger, Mount Pleasant, New York Avenue, and Wilcox Playgrounds. Also supervised baseball on Bruce diamond.

⁴ On same block with Henry School summer playground. Not used by playground department, summer of 1916.

⁵ Summer of 1916: Twelve municipal playgrounds—nine for white children and three for colored children. Also two athletic fields and two play stations. See page 65.

⁶ At a meeting of the board of education in September, 1916, the following motion prevailed: "That the board of education grant the supervisor of municipal playgrounds the use of all school grounds not operated by the schools, to be used as play centers for the children of the District, with the understanding that arrangements must be made with school authorities for safeguarding buildings opened in whole or in part."

⁷ Summer of 1916: Fifteen supervised school playgrounds for white children and five for colored children.

least another 5,000 were 5 or 6 years old. In the old city, where two-thirds of these children lived, the streets and squares give the appearance of abundant space, but there are large areas in the old city and in some of the thickly settled neighborhoods beyond its boundaries where little children must depend on doorstep and sidewalk for their play. As already noted, sidewalk play in Washington is forbidden by law. Open squares without benches are useless to mothers and nurses with their charges, and carefully tended shrubbery and lawns and flower beds do not invite the older babies' play.

Seven of the open squares have sand boxes.¹ Sand boxes are provided on each of the 12 District playgrounds and 20 school summer playgrounds also, but except at the Rosedale, Bloomingdale, Georgetown, Howard, and Cardozo Playgrounds space is too limited to permit of seclusion from the more active play of older children. Equipment for little children such as was formerly offered in the Zoo Park and is planned in Potomac Park would add to the attractiveness of the parks for family excursions, but could never serve the daily needs of mothers and little children other than the few whose homes overlook these parks.

The distances are great between the seven play centers for small children in open squares. Existing spaces for rest in the open air for mothers and quiet play for little children are plainly inadequate.

Facilities for play for children of school age.—The next age group for which exact population figures are available shows 48,000 children between 5 and 14 years. Some of these children are younger and some are older than those for whom the playgrounds are primarily adapted.² But since Washington's play facilities for little children and for young people are inadequate, the playgrounds are actually used by children even younger and older than the 48,000 in this age group.

The District offers three types of play spaces adapted to the tastes and needs of children 6 to 13 years old:

1. Sixty-six³ of the schools have play spaces around the buildings, with simple play equipment, but in 46 of these no leadership is provided. Attendance in these unsupervised school yards is negligible in summer or outside of regular school hours; and many of them are too small to serve the children of the neighborhood even if they did come.

¹ Lafayette Square, Franklin Square, and Reservation 16 at K and Sixth Streets SE. in 1914. To these have since been added Washington Circle, Dupont Circle, Judiciary Square, and Stanton Square.

² During the school year ended June 30, 1915, 38,737 children were enrolled in the first six grades of the public schools. Of these, 26,056 were white and 12,681 were colored. Report of the Board of Education to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, 1914-15, p. 50.

³ Summer of 1916: Forty-eight white and 18 colored. School year 1914-15: Thirty-nine white and 15 colored.

2. Twenty of the larger school yards are open for six weeks in summer, with play leaders and instruction.¹

3. Twelve municipal playgrounds are open, with supervision, for 10 months of the year.²

During the six summer weeks, therefore, when the school yards are in use, there are 32 centers of supervised play for children of grade-school age, 24 for white children and 8 for colored. Fourteen of the white playgrounds and 5 of the colored playgrounds are in the 20 health districts of the old city and must meet the needs of some 30,000 children,³ many of whom are more than half a mile from any playground.

Accurate estimates of the number of different children who are in the habit of using playgrounds are extremely difficult to make. Special records were kept during the year 1914 for this study.⁴ The District playgrounds estimated an average weekly attendance of 7,410 different children during the summer weeks and of 10,084 different children during the spring and fall. It is admitted, however, that this is an overestimate, since the same child may have been entered more than once during the week. The school summer playgrounds used a different method of checking attendance, and the director estimates that in 1914 the number of different children using the playgrounds each week averaged 4,871. During that summer there were in all 13 playgrounds for white and 4 for colored children within the 20 health districts of the original city, for which these estimates show an average weekly attendance of 6,111 white children and 1,247 colored children. In other words, with the most generous interpretation of the attendance figures, the facilities in use in 1914 within the boundaries of the old city were used by less than one-third of the 20,647 white children 5 to 14 years old, and about 1 in 8 of the 9,602 colored children of the same ages living in these districts.⁵

It seems plain that the play needs of the city's children are not met. The 12 municipal playgrounds (summer of 1916) are scattered through the city from Rosedale to Georgetown and from Mount Pleasant to Virginia Avenue SE., but the distances between them are long; and even in summer, when the school playgrounds are open,

¹ Summer of 1916: Fifteen white and five colored. Summer of 1914: Twelve white and five colored.

² Summer of 1916: Nine white and three colored. Summer of 1914: Ten white and three colored.

³ Health districts 1 to 20 show population 5 to 14 years, inclusive, 20,647 white and 9,602 colored.

⁴ See tables, pp. 65, 66.

⁵ Since then (in 1915) a new colored playground has been opened at Willow Tree Park, increasing by a few hundred the number of children reached by public play facilities in southwest Washington. A few of the colored children on the northern edge of the original city are provided for by the Howard Playground, which is not quite half a mile beyond Florida Avenue. Two additional school summer playgrounds for white children have been opened in the original city at the Force School and the Bryan School in northwest and southeast Washington, respectively.

many hundreds of homes are beyond the half-mile radius that a playground can effectively serve.

In addition to its 12 regular playgrounds the municipal playground department opened during the summer of 1916 two "play stations" on vacant lots in thickly populated neighborhoods not within reach of an equipped playground. These lots had naturally become gathering places for the children, and directors were sent with balls, bats, bean bags, ropes, etc., to play games with the youngsters. These play stations were at Second and G Streets NE. and at Tenth and K Streets NE. The average daily attendance was about 150.

Good story-telling is considered such an important feature in the education of the child that at certain times, when it is too hot for strenuous sport, a special teacher is employed to go from one playground to another telling stories. These include folk stories, hero stories, and fairy tales of all lands, so used that the child may get the best in literature of every age and nation as well as one example of the beauty of diction in the language of the story-teller. The stories give the child who may be hampered either by lack of books at home or of initiative in reading a literary background and they are of great help in arousing interest in forms of play that stimulate the imagination and encourage dramatics and pageantry. So interested are children in the story hour that it is not unusual to see 40 or 50 gathered around the playground worker.

A playground feature of great constructive worth, carried on in school and city playgrounds, is the industrial work taught by the play leaders. Every child since the beginning of time has wanted to make something in imitation of his elders—mud pies or block houses or railroads or boats of sticks. This imitative instinct in children is taken advantage of, to their great pleasure and profit, by the industrial classes on the playgrounds. In the season which closed in October, 1914, 3,500 children in the city playgrounds and 1,700 in the school playgrounds were taught something of sewing, embroidery, carpentry, gardening, or basket work. School gardens have been started for the boys in the upper grades during the school term at a few schools and they have been open for both boys and girls during vacation. These vacation gardens have depended largely on private contributions and have been limited by lack of funds and of suitable land.

During the summer of 1914 two classes were held on school playgrounds for children retarded in their studies, and 95 per cent of them were promoted on returning to school in the fall.

Facilities for play for young people.—The District playground department has tennis courts or a basket-ball field or both in all its playgrounds. Four of the white playgrounds can arrange for track

athletics by suspending other activities. At 2 playgrounds (Rose-dale and Cardozo) there is a full-sized baseball diamond and soccer football field, but only one of these larger playgrounds lies in a congested section. No other playgrounds but Georgetown and Bloomingdale can give space to older children without sacrificing the needs of those under 14 years of age.

This department supervises baseball and soccer football on 2 fields used by boys only. These are distinct from the 12 regular playgrounds and the 2 "play stations," and are provided with no equipment except a baseball diamond. The fields used in this way during the summer of 1916 were the Federal reservation at Fifth and L Streets SE. and vacant land belonging to the public schools at Seventh and O Streets NW.¹ The fields were well patronized by older boys who played after working hours; but though the largest attendance came after 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the fields were in constant use throughout the day.

Already, with the inadequate facilities at hand, soccer, baseball, tennis, and croquet tournaments have been held. A spring athletic meet has been organized, which has depended on the courtesy of a private association for the use of a field, since no public land is available. That the children enjoy these playground activities is indicated by the number of games played under supervision of the department of playgrounds of the District of Columbia—in 1914, 3,354 basket-ball games, 44 soccer games, 11,347 croquet games, and 147,955 tennis games.

For athletic purposes the public schools have been grouped into eight divisions, each having as a center a municipal playground, where teams representing the schools in baseball and soccer for boys and basket ball for girls play for the playground division championships each year. The winners of the division championships in soccer and baseball compete for the championship of the city. These contests are carefully supervised and high standards of sportsmanship are maintained.

During the summer interplayground leagues are maintained in various branches of sport in which 2,500 growing boys and youths participate. If spaces were provided for them, many thousands more could be reached and would enjoy the benefits of tennis courts, baseball diamonds, and football and basket-ball fields.

Washington had in 1913 in the entire city about 26,000 young people between 15 and 19 years of age, boys and girls who have out-grown playground interests and need space and equipment for tennis, baseball, soccer, football, basket ball, and track athletics. To these must be added children in the seventh and eighth grades whose

¹ The department has had from time to time the use of a private field also for baseball, but it has not attempted to supervise athletics in more than 2 fields at one time.

recreational interests resemble those of the older rather than those of the younger group. In 1914-15 about 14,000 young people were enrolled in the higher grades of the public-school system.¹ At present high-school athletic contests are held on borrowed fields and occasionally the diamonds on the Ellipse are used for high-school ball games. For practice work near their schools the boys are dependent on vacant lots.

An athletic field for high-school students has been opened since 1914 in Georgetown at the Western High School, and a new and more complete athletic center will be opened in connection with the new Central High. There is, however, no large field available at any other high school. The 8 school gymnasiums² do not meet the needs of all the vocational schools and of the grade schools throughout the city.

The spaces controlled by the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds offer a considerable range of opportunity for recreation. Nineteen tennis courts are maintained in Potomac Park and 3 in Montrose Park.³ Permits are issued to individuals upon application and to various religious and business associations and high-school organizations, and the courts are in constant use.

Twelve baseball diamonds are provided—4 on the Ellipse and 8 on the Monument Grounds. It is estimated that 800 persons play on these grounds each month of the season. As in the case of the tennis courts, the number of applicants far exceeds the available accommodations.

There is one 3-hole golf practice course in Potomac Park, with about 25 permits for use outstanding during the season. Two polo fields in Potomac Park provide for about six games per month between May and October, which 13,000 visitors attended in 1916. The one croquet court in Montrose Park is being used to a considerable extent, clubs having been formed for the game. One football ground in Potomac Park and a running track in the Monument Grounds are available for those who are not high-school students, and permission is granted for the use of the open space in Potomac Park during the fall months.⁴ About 200 persons a month avail themselves of this privilege.

¹ In the seventh and eighth grades, high schools, vocational schools, and normal schools of the District the enrollment was 10,851 white students and 3,977 colored students of both sexes. Report of the Board of Education to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, 1914-15, pp. 50, 51.

² Wilson Normal, Miner Normal, Business High, Central High, Eastern High, Western High, M Street High, Armstrong Manual Training. Two additional gymnasiums have been opened in the new Central High and the Dunbar High School.

³ Summer of 1916: The number of tennis courts under the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds has been increased to 35, including 12 at Henry Park, Sixth and D Streets NW., and 1 at Garfield Park SE. Over 7,000 persons used the courts during the summer of 1916.

⁴ Appropriation has been made for an athletic center with fields of all kinds, a shelter house, and boating facilities in East Potomac Park. It is hoped to connect this with the southwest district by ferry.

When the ice is sufficiently thick for skating on the Tidal Basin, large areas are cleared of snow and supervised to avoid danger.

In all of Washington, with its 75,000 young people 5 to 19 years of age, only 7 public swimming pools are now provided. The new Central High School adds an eighth pool, which, unlike the others, will be available the year round.¹

Three pools are on the Georgetown, Howard, and Rosedale Playgrounds. The 4 pools on the Monument Grounds, popularly known as the Municipal Bathing Beach, are also managed by the District playground department and are open at specified hours for men and boys and for women and girls.

Even more slight has been public provision in Washington for indoor recreation. Since March, 1915, however, the use of public-school buildings as neighborhood centers has been specifically permitted by law. A few school buildings have been widely used by the people in their neighborhoods for various unofficial activities, notably the Grover Cleveland School, the Elizabeth V. Brown School at Chevy Chase, the Wilson Normal School, the Eaton School at Cleveland Park, the Lucretia Mott School, and the Cardozo School. Lectures are given, civic organizations and neighborhood clubs hold meetings, and occasionally there are motion pictures or dancing. But in general it appears that, apart from social organizations among high-school students, the neighborhood activities at the schools have been of interest to parents rather than to young people. The gymnasium at the Wilson Normal is the only one of the school gymnasiums which has been open for special classes outside of school hours. The need of wholesome indoor and evening recreation for young people and adults is not met by the present use of school buildings and their meager provision for dancing, gymnastics, dramatics, and young people's clubs.

VOLUNTARY PROVISION FOR RECREATION.

Various voluntary associations, religious and social groups, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, and Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. for both colored and white contribute to the recreational activities of the city.² Any endeavor, however, to measure their extent results in

¹ Four indoor swimming pools are open in connection with voluntary organizations.

² The following organizations have been reported as offering facilities for recreation: Alliance House, Carroll Institute, Friendship House, Lindsay House (colored), Neighborhood House, Noel House, Satterlee House (colored), Social Settlement (colored), The Center (colored), Y. M. C. A., Y. M. C. A. (colored), Y. W. C. A., Y. W. C. A. (colored), Y. W. H. A. (since 1914). In addition there are gymnasiums, social entertainments, or opportunities for dancing in halls connected with various churches. Where such uses have been reported for parish halls they are indicated in the intensive studies of health districts.

numerous difficulties. In the first place, these activities are likely to shade off into others having a different motive or purpose. What may be emphasized in one organization as a distinct recreational feature may be far surpassed by an unrecorded activity in another. Attempts to obtain daily attendance figures from several of the most prominent institutions in the city failed absolutely for various reasons—chiefly because no records were kept. A membership of approximately 1,500 young people between 12 and 18 years of age was reported by the Boy Scouts and Camp Fire Girls. (It is estimated by the Boy Scouts officials that there are 25,000 young people of scout age in the city.)

The great outstanding fact in regard to these voluntary organizations is that they afford indisputable testimony to the eagerness of young people to take advantage of every opportunity for innocent amusement. They are attempting to meet from private resources a great demand for play which has a legitimate claim on the resources of the community. However generous the facilities for play which they may provide, they will scarcely meet all the varied needs of a city's population. Great parks for athletics and properly distributed playgrounds for little children, clean swimming pools and well-equipped gymnasiums available for all and free from any suggestion of charitable bounty can be planned and equipped only from the common purse of the community. When ultimately the community provides the adequate equipment for play the social activities of each of these voluntary agencies will afford a valuable nucleus from which there will develop among the young people of the city a wholesome human use of that equipment.

The Young Men's Christian Associations, the Young Women's Christian Associations, the settlements, and other volunteer organizations offer athletic training and social entertainment. Their activities also include social and civic clubs for young people, playgrounds for children, swimming tanks and gymnasiums, and summer camps outside the city.

The Boy Scouts and the Camp Fire Girls in Washington are a part of these nation-wide movements which are endeavoring to popularize outdoor life and to give skill in all sorts of woodcraft. The tests, examinations, and standards of ethics which lead by successive steps from the tenderfoot scout degree to the first-class scout degree are the same here as elsewhere. Washington had, in 1914, 120 first-class scouts, whose average age was 15 years. The "merit badge" system of the Boy Scout organization has drawn out the best efforts of

hundreds of boys who were interested in the various activities for which these badges are given.¹

In all social activities for young people requiring adult leadership, whether Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, social-settlement clubs, or Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. work, it has been recently said that the question is not a boy and a girl question, but a man and a woman question—the question of securing adult leadership. The more technical the work of the organization the greater is the difficulty of securing leaders.

It is a truism, therefore, to point out that the development of all sorts of wholesome play is limited not by the lack of eager young persons but by the lack of leaders and of facilities.

COMMERCIAL RECREATION.²

Washington is well supplied with motion-picture and vaudeville shows, dance halls, pool rooms, and bowling alleys. These are all legitimate types of recreation, yet they can be conducted in such a way as to constitute a hazard to young people.

Licenses were issued during the year from November, 1914, to November, 1915, to 81 motion-picture establishments in the District of Columbia, or one for every 4,200 persons. All of these houses are inspected by the fire and building departments.

¹ The following list of subjects and the number of badges awarded in Washington is suggestive as showing the breadth of interest among Washington boys:

Agriculture.....	1	Chemistry.....	5	Horsemanship.....	4	Physical develop- ment.....	1
Angling.....	1	Civics.....	12	Interpreting.....	2	Pioneering.....	26
Architecture.....	1	Conservation.....	6	Invention.....	3	Plumbing.....	9
Art.....	7	Cooking.....	31	Leather working.....	16	Poultry farming.....	11
Astronomy.....	11	Craftsmanship.....	61	Life saving.....	34	Printing.....	3
Athletics.....	11	Cycling.....	31	Machinery.....	13	Public health.....	97
Automobiling.....	3	Dairying.....	1	Marksmanship.....	27	Scholarship.....	9
Aviation.....	4	Electricity.....	11	Masonry.....	28	Sculpture.....	1
Bee farming.....	8	Firemanship.....	78	Music.....	6	Seamanship.....	7
Blacksmithing.....	8	First aid.....	52	Ornithology.....	23	Stalking.....	1
Bugling.....	12	First aid to animals.....	9	Painting.....	30	Surveying.....	5
Business.....	11	Forestry.....	16	Pathfinding.....	97	Swimming.....	56
Camping.....	24	Gardening.....	18	Personal health.....	1		
Carpetry.....	24	Handicraft.....	61	Photography.....	1		

These were the figures for 1914. At that time Washington had also 14 eagle scouts, 8 life and star scouts, and 3 honor-medal scouts.

² The saloon offers a different problem which hardly comes within the scope of this discussion, since the excise law, effective November 1, 1914, has separated the saloon from the business of play. "No licensee * * * except in the case of hotels, restaurants, and clubs shall permit the playing of pool or billiards, or any other games whatever, in the room where such liquors are sold or drunk, or in any adjoining or intercommunicating room; nor shall he, except in the case of hotels, restaurants, and clubs, permit the playing of music or theatricals of any kind, or provide other amusements in his place of business or in connection therewith." [37 Stat. L., ch. 150, p. 1008, par. 14 (act of Mar. 4, 1913).] The sale of liquor to any minor is prohibited, and the presence of a minor under 18 in a place where liquors are sold is forbidden by the same law. The location of 294 of the 300 licensed barrooms is shown in the charts, pp. 35 to 59.

Out of 250 films inspected in the course of this study, 99 were comedy scenes or farce, 68 were romantic, 51 showed crimes as main features of the stories, 23 were educational, and 7 were adventures, while 2 could not be classified. Virtue is generally triumphant, and the criminal always meets an unhappy end; but many parents feel that less emphasis should be placed on the criminal incidents. The accurate portrayal of a burglar blowing open a safe may be an object lesson to some impressionable boy with adventurous tendencies. In the old days the dime novel was condemned because it was believed to teach crime, and the cheaper melodrama always had a villain who, before his capture, taught a few tricks of his trade to the aspiring young gangster. These, however, were mere child's play in comparison with the photographic dramas of to-day. In some way parents and children should be assured that the play is clean and proper for them to see.

The figures obtained by a survey of 73 of the motion-picture houses and shown in the appendix¹ give a result which is equivalent to an attendance once a week of every person in Washington. A fairly accurate survey showed that the average daily attendance was 44,088. Counting all under 18 years as minors, it was found (contrary to the usual impression) that adults were far in the lead, with 35,858 a day, the minors showing a daily "movie" strength of 8,230. Of the total, 39,416 were white, 2,740 colored; the remainder were not reported separately. The adult whites numbered 32,242. Under 18 years, the white boys and girls numbered 7,174 and the colored 640.

The schools have tried to encourage the presentation of educational films at the theaters by arranging for groups of children to attend. Good films are also shown occasionally at a few school buildings outside of school hours, and by a few of the volunteer agencies which conduct social activities.

Public dances in Washington are generally organized by a club or other association. During the season 1914-15 the number of public dances averaged about 35 a week, with an average weekly attendance of 5,556 persons. The admission fees amounted to \$1,310 a week, or \$44,202 for the dancing season.

At 14 halls and 4 open-air parks holding annual licenses for the year beginning November 1, 1914, public dances were held more or less regularly. Such an annual license costs \$100 and involves annual inspection of fire escapes and of the building generally. Miscellaneous dances of public or, more frequently, semipublic character are held at irregular intervals in some 50 other halls. These other halls are required by law to take out a special license of \$3 for each dance except when the dance is for a church or some charitable purpose.

¹ Table 4, p. 66.

Perhaps the most significant type of gathering showing the need for inexpensive or free opportunity for orderly social gatherings is what is sometimes known as the "cottage dance," a semipublic affair in a small private house where the participants pay for music and bring refreshments. As an instance of the crowded quarters in which these dances are held, it was noted that at a single typical gathering in a winter evening 50 people were dancing in two small rooms. The value of additional assembly rooms available for neighborhood use as civic and social centers is obvious.

Pool and billiard rooms and bowling alleys play a comparatively small part in the recreation facilities of Washington. Only 177 such places were in operation in 1915, as many went out of business under the new excise law which prohibits their operation in connection with saloons. Of these places, 12 were bowling alleys and 13 were bowling alleys in connection with billiard and pool rooms.

The attendance at pool and billiard rooms was about 43,289 a week. The largest attendance reported at any one place was 6,000 a week, the smallest was 30, and the average, 385. In 81 pool rooms regular patrons were said to attend five times a week. The condition of the rooms was reported as good, and in only 9 was the sanitation poor. The attendance at bowling alleys on the day of inspection was 275. The only two commercial alleys acknowledging attendance of minors claimed 100 boys and 60 boys a week, respectively.

The need of noncommercial bowling alleys and pool tables has been recognized, and a few have been provided by volunteer social centers and the Y. M. C. A.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In view of the necessity for some concerted action in developing recreation facilities in the District, an ex officio commission has already been formed, as has been seen, of the heads of the three administrative bodies now responsible for public play, namely, the president of the board of education, the president of the District Commissioners, and the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds. Pending a time when a single department may take the centralized responsibility for recreation in the District this report suggests, in addition to this ex officio commission, an advisory committee as the most practicable means for securing a presentation of popular opinion and an intelligent public interest in the balanced development of recreation plans.

It is suggested, therefore, that the ex officio board appoint nine representative citizens, men and women, who shall serve as an unpaid advisory committee and shall report to the ex officio board in the month of May of each year recommendations for the further development and greater effectiveness of recreation facilities.

As an immediate program for increasing the public playgrounds for play, it is recommended that the fullest possible use be made of existing facilities:

1. The school yards now used as summer playgrounds should be used throughout the year for supervised play before and after school on every school day and on other days from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m.

2. All other school yards which have play equipment should be opened for play throughout the year and supervision provided. Unequipped school yards of sufficient size to serve as neighborhood playgrounds could be equipped and made similarly available.

3. All park areas within the original city and certain other reservations could be made available for the use of little children with their mothers or caretakers by installing benches in such places and such simple equipment as sand piles and wading pools.

4. Certain Federal reservations and other pieces of public land could be opened for play or athletics. For example, complete athletic fields (and a swimming pool) could be provided in Rock Creek Park at the reservoir; a playground could be opened in a part of Meridian Park; and equipment for athletics (if proper) could be placed from the railroad track) on the land around the power plant on Virginia Avenue and South Capitol Street. The public playground started at Fort de Russey could be completed. Part of the playground between Monroe and Newton Streets NE., near Eighteenth Street, which is owned by the board of education, could be developed as a playground for children and an athletic field.

5. The use of school buildings as recreation centers should be further developed.

It is evident, however, that even with the fullest use of existing facilities suitable play space will not be available for all children of all ages within a reasonable distance from their homes. This is called in the intensive studies of individual health districts those neighborhoods where the need of providing additional facilities is most pressing.

It is urged that in future no new school building be erected without an ample yard for play or athletics. In the development of outlying districts frequent open spaces should be secured for the use of mothers and little children. The advisory committee should give consideration, in making its annual report, to providing adequate and equitable play facilities throughout the District in keeping with the growth of the city, the shifts of population, and the development of new residential areas.

The present need of athletic fields can hardly be met in individual health districts. In general it is clear that athletic fields distinct from younger children's playgrounds, ought to be provided.

available for adults and young people who are not high-school students and who do not live within easy reach of existing and proposed facilities. But in this case again existing public land will not adequately meet the situation. For example, an athletic field for adults and young people not enrolled in any school is urgently needed in the now closely built sections north of Florida Avenue and east of Eleventh Street where no public land is available.

No athletic field is available at present for colored young people except a baseball diamond on the Monument Grounds. It is most desirable that athletic facilities be provided near the new Dunbar High School, and as there is no suitable piece of public land in that neighborhood land should be purchased for this purpose.

Purchase of the Patterson tract (in health district 30) has been frequently urged as an important addition to the park system of the District. This report concurs in recommending its purchase as affording not only park area but land admirably situated for play retreats, playgrounds, and athletic fields.

Snow Court (in health district 3) is recognized as an insanitary alley which ought to be cleared out. A playground and athletic field in this general neighborhood are greatly needed, and if Snow Court were purchased and made into a complete recreation center a double purpose would be served. Similar treatment of alleys in other neighborhoods where recreation facilities are inadequate might also be considered.

Additional clearing out at the Willow Tree Park Playground is desirable, in order to open a generous space toward the street at one side of the present area.

Additional provision should be made for swimming. Not only should there be more outdoor swimming pools for summer use but indoor swimming should be available for all. A public natatorium could be erected in some central location and an indoor recreation center with gymnasium and swimming pool placed at the Willow Tree Park Playground. In a city in this latitude, with the peculiar heat of Washington, ample provision for public baths and swimming is absolutely necessary to health.

The new recreation center which is to be opened in the eastern part of Potomac Park will give an anchorage for small boats. At other places convenient to the different sections of the city boathouses with nominal charges might be provided. Also, at two suitable places on the water fronts of southwest and southeast Washington small waterside parks with recreation pavilions would be of service. The experience of all cities in the United States has shown that the demand for use of all available water facilities steadily increases.

The need for additional facilities with which this requirement is unavoidably carried with it the necessity of employing trained persons of high character and special aptitude to develop public recreation but to serve as directors of playgrounds. Courses for training recreation directors are given by certain technical schools, and there is a growing interest in the subject among educators. No discussion of the question is attempted beyond the statement that intelligent, trained, and paid supervision is essential to the public value of the playgrounds.

The new dangers to street play which are created by the use of automobiles; the rapid increase in multiple dwellings; the general growth of the city, which is constantly increasing the number of vacant lots formerly available for play, emphasize the necessity for public purchase of adequate play areas if the health and well-being of Washington children are to be assured.

INTENSIVE STUDIES OF HEALTH DISTRICTS

Charts and statistics give detailed studies of population, mortality rate, schools and playgrounds, other public and recreation facilities, and commercial recreation in 25 of the health districts into which the District of Columbia is divided. On the charts red represents land owned by the Federal Government, yellow, land owned by the District of Columbia.

Areas are worked from Baist's Surveys of Washington, 1913.

Population figures for health districts are taken from the annual report of the department of health of the District of Columbia for the year 1914 and are based on the police census of 1913.

Density of health district is reckoned from these population figures and area exclusive of streets. Density of individuals is based on block area exclusive of streets and block population in the police census of 1913.

The mortality rate is based on the census of 1913 and 1914 figures for two successive years, 1913 and 1914.

Number and location of commercial recreation facilities are shown on records of the license bureau of the District of Columbia. Annual licenses issued for the year beginning November 1, 1913.

The same symbol is used for pool rooms and for bowling alleys and where licenses for both kinds of establishments are issued at the same address they are shown on the chart by a single symbol, reckoned as one establishment in the enumeration of facilities.

Although theaters, motion-picture establishments, and public halls are all licensed under the same two paragraphs of the

now applying to indoor and outdoor establishments, respectively, the records of the license bureau make the following classifications:

Theaters.

Motion-picture theaters.

Public halls other than motion-picture theaters.

Public parks with motion pictures.

Other public parks.

These are shown in the charts and intensive studies under three headings—theaters, motion pictures (combining indoor and outdoor), and dance halls (both indoor and outdoor). It should be noted that the annual license for a public hall or a public park includes the privilege of maintaining public dances, but only such of these licensed halls and parks as were known to be used for dances are shown with dance-hall symbol.

Amusement places licensed as shooting galleries or as slot-machine establishments are also included in the studies of the districts in which they are found.

Halls taking out occasional \$3 licenses for public dances are not included in the charts and summary of facilities.

The location of each establishment holding a barroom license under the excise law is indicated. The license records are uniform for such licenses whether issued to hotels, restaurants, clubs, or saloons. The same symbol is therefore used for all barroom licenses, and no attempt is made to distinguish among the types of places for which they are issued.

A few of the commercial recreation establishments and barrooms were outside of the chartered districts.

	Chartered.	Not chartered.
Dance halls.....	15	8
Pool rooms or bowling alleys.....	166	11
Motion pictures.....	79	5
Barrooms.....	294	6

The following general recommendations should be borne in mind in considering the specific recommendations given in the following studies of health districts.

It is recommended that the existing summer playgrounds in school yards be opened throughout the year for supervised play before and after school on every school day and on other days from 9 a. m. until dark.






It is recommended that all other school yards which now have play equipment be opened throughout the year for supervised play, and that all unequipped school yards of sufficient size to serve as neighborhood playgrounds be equipped and made available.

It is recommended that the use of school buildings as recreation centers be further developed.

LEGEND

to accompany charts of
health districts.












Average density per acre, streets not included

	.....	over 300
	.....	200 - 299
	.....	150 - 199
	.....	75 - 149
	.....	1 - 74




Commercial Recreational Facilities

	.....	Saloons
	.....	Pool Rooms & Bowling Alleys
	.....	Motion Picture Halls & Parks
	.....	Public Dance Halls & Parks
	.....	Theaters
S.M.	.....	Slot Machine Parlors
S.G.	.....	Shooting Galleries

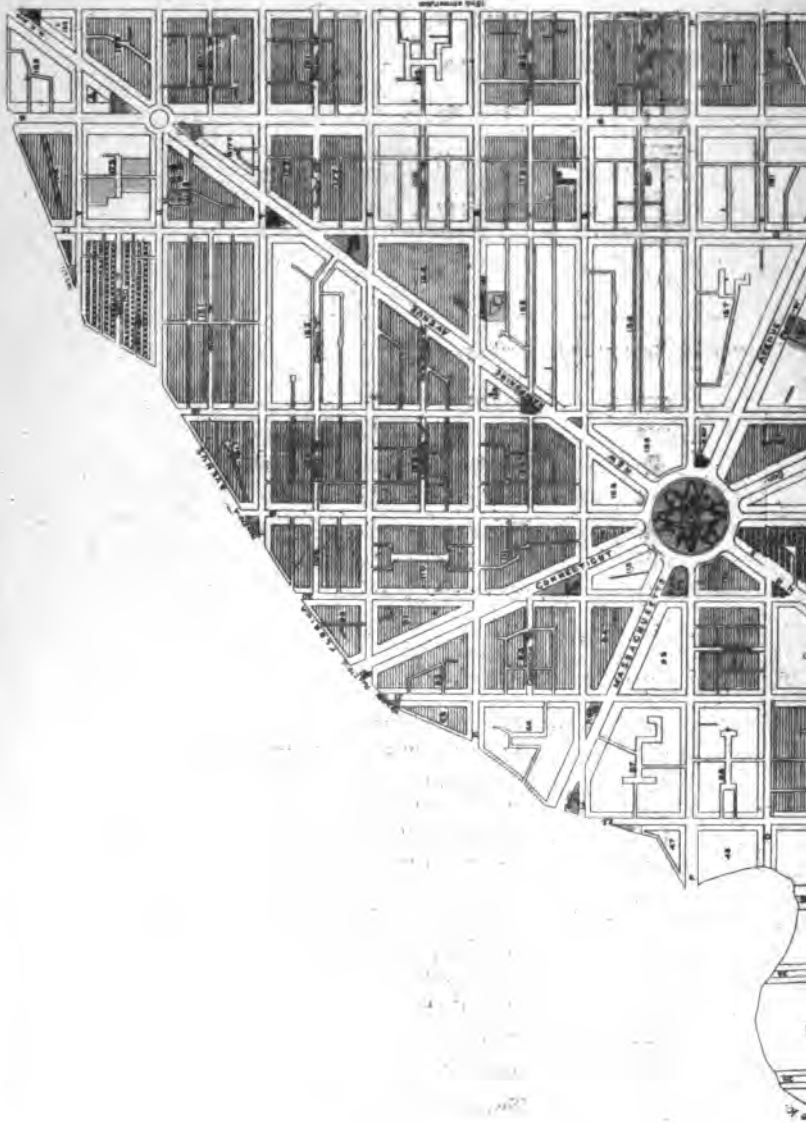
Public Recreational Facilities

	.....	School Buildings
	.....	Municipal Playgrounds, 1914
	.....	Supervised Summer School Playgrounds, 1914
	.....	Equipped School Yards, 1914
	.....	Municipal Playgrounds since 1914
	.....	Supervised Summer School Playgrounds since 1914
	.....	Equipped School Yards since 1914
	.....	Athletic Fields
	.....	Tennis Courts
	.....	Swimming Pools since 1914
	.....	Swimming Pools, 1914

Voluntary Recreational Facilities

	.....	Social Centers
	.....	Social Centers opened since 1914
	.....	Playgrounds

District 1,



ME

HEALTH DISTRICT NO. 1.

Area, exclusive of streets, 178.2 acres.

Location and boundaries:

Northwest. M Street on south, Rock Creek on west, Florida Avenue on north, and Fifteenth Street on east.

Population, 18,140:

White, 11,755—		Colored, 6,385—	
Under 20-----	2,412	Under 20-----	1,343
20 and over-----	9,343	20 and over-----	5,042

Alley population: White, 35; colored, 226.

Density per acre, 101.7:

Number of blocks with density of—	
300 and over-----	1
200 to 299-----	1
150 to 199-----	3

Mortality rate, 12.62:

White-----	10.64	Street-----	12.19
Colored-----	16.29	Alley-----	42.14

Schools:

White, 3—		Colored, 3—	
1 without equipped yard.		2 without equipped yards.	
1 with equipped yard.		1 with summer playground. ²	
1 with summer playground. ¹			

Recreation facilities, noncommercial:

Sand piles in Dupont Circle (since 1914).

Commercial recreation:

- 3 pool rooms or bowling alleys.
- 2 motion-picture theaters.
- 4 barrooms.

Recommendations:

For little children's play retreat, the purchase of land in the northeastern part of district 1 or northwestern part of district 5.

In district 1 (or 2), for play retreat and playground, the purchase of land west of Connecticut Avenue.

¹ Since 1914.

² This playground is between Samner and Magruder Schools.

HEALTH DISTRICT NO. 2.

Area, exclusive of streets, 120.7 acres.

Location and boundaries:

Northwest. Pennsylvania Avenue on south, Rock C
M Street on north, and Fifteenth Street, Verm
and Madison Place on east.

Population, 10,360:

White, 5,925—	Colored, 4,435—
Under 20..... 1,073	Under 20.....
20 and over..... 4,852	20 and over.....

Alley population: White, 61; colored, 738.

Density per acre, 85.8:

Number of blocks with density of—

300 and over.....
200 to 299.....
150 to 199.....

Mortality rate, 13.9:

White..... 10.29	Street.....
Colored..... 18.71	Alley.....

Schools:

White, none.	Colored, 2—
	1 without equip
	1 with equipped

Recreation facilities, noncommercial:

Sand piles in Lafayette Square.
Sand piles in Washington Circle (since 1914).

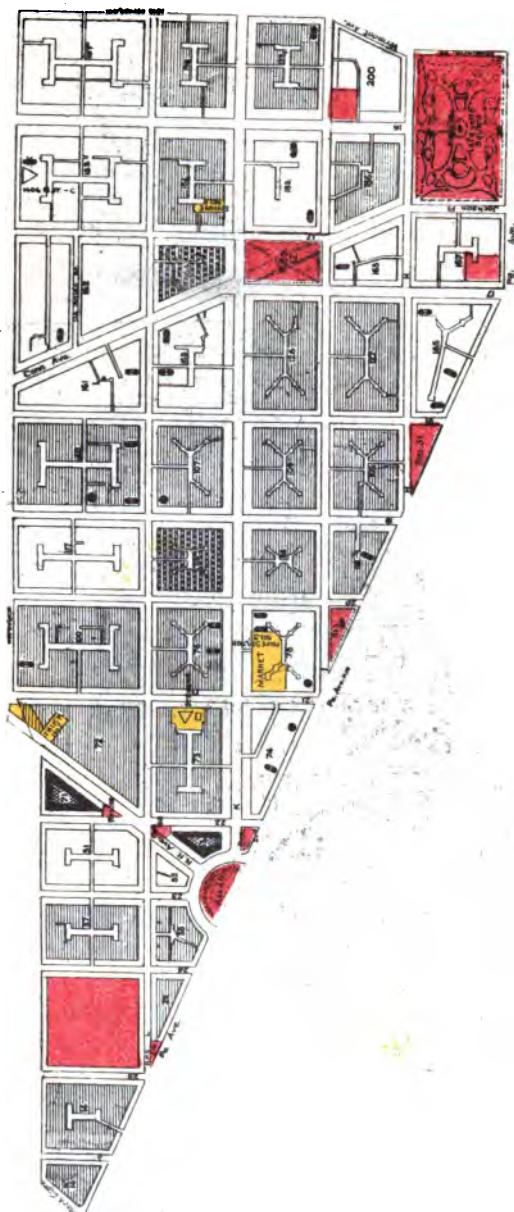
Commercial recreation:

1 dance hall.
1 pool room or bowling alley.
4 motion-picture theaters.
20 barrooms.

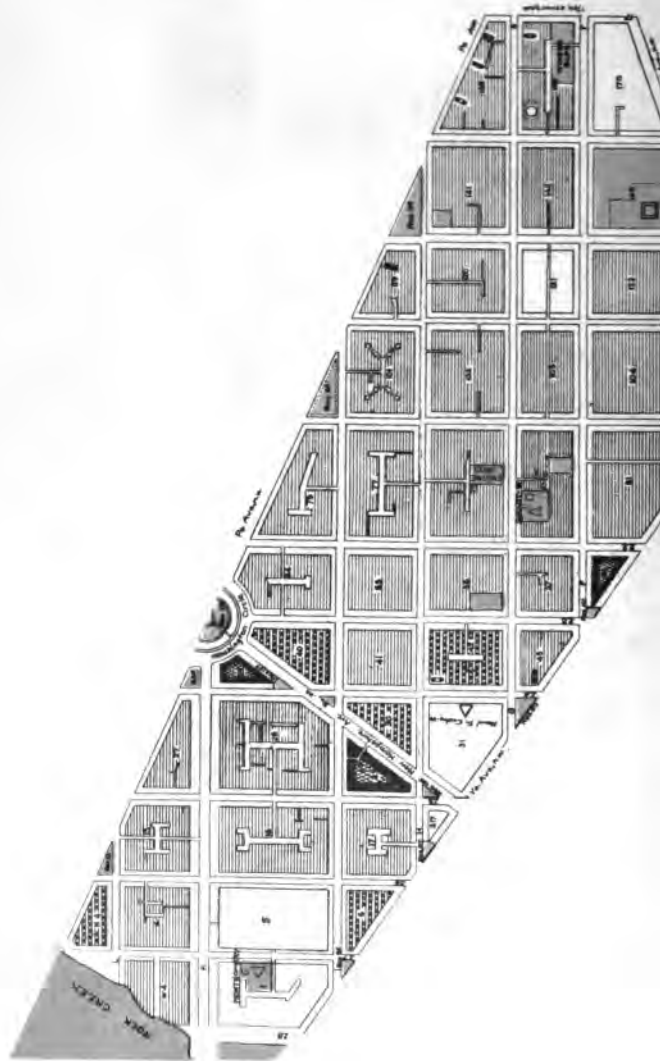
Recommendations:

In this district or in district 1, for play retreat and
the purchase of land west of Connecticut Avenue.

District 2,



District 3.



HEALTH DISTRICT NO. 3.

Area, exclusive of streets, 102.7 acres.

Location and boundaries:

Northwest. New York Avenue, E Street, and Virginia Avenue on south, Rock Creek on west, Pennsylvania Avenue on north, and Seventeenth Street on east.

Population, 10,292:

White, 6,880—		Colored, 3,412—	
Under 20-----	1,904	Under 20-----	1,024
20 and over-----	4,976	20 and over-----	2,388

Alley population: White, 7; colored, 688.

Density per acre, 100.2:

Number of blocks with density of—

300 and over-----	None.
200 to 299-----	3
150 to 199-----	5

Mortality rate, 1953:

White -----	18.02	Street -----	19.28
Colored -----	22.56	Alley -----	23.02

Schools:

White, 2—		Colored, 1—	
1 without equipped yard.		1 without equipped yard.	
1 with equipped yard.			

Recreation facilities, noncommercial:

Gallinger Playground, municipal.¹

Y. M. C. A., 1736 G Street.

Commercial recreation:

2 pool rooms or bowling alleys
5 barrooms.

Recommendations:

For playground and athletic field, Snow Court to be purchased and cleared out.

¹ Gallinger Playground has been moved to district 4, which adjoins this district on the south.

HEALTH DISTRICT NO. 4.

Area, exclusive of streets, 78.1 acres.

Location and boundaries:

Northwest. Potomac Park on south, Potomac River Creek on west, Virginia Avenue, E Street, and Avenue on north, and Seventeenth Street on east.

Population, 2,226:

White, 489—		Colored, 1,737—	
Under 20-----	189	Under 20-----	
20 and over-----	300	20 and over-----	

Alley population: White, 4; colored, 139.

Density per acre, 28.5:

Number of blocks with density of—

300 and over-----	
200 to 299-----	
150 to 199-----	

Mortality rate, 19.32:

White-----	10.22	Street-----
Colored-----	21.88	Alley-----

Schools:

White, 1—		Colored, 1—	
1 without equipped yard.		1 without equippe	

Recreation facilities, noncommercial:¹

Y. M. C. A. tennis courts, Twentieth and B Streets N In Potomac Park, adjoining the district on the south, the bathing pools, managed by the municipal playg partment. Under the Office of Public Buildings and 19 tennis courts, 4 baseball diamonds, practice golf a polo field are also maintained in Potomac Park.

Commercial recreation:

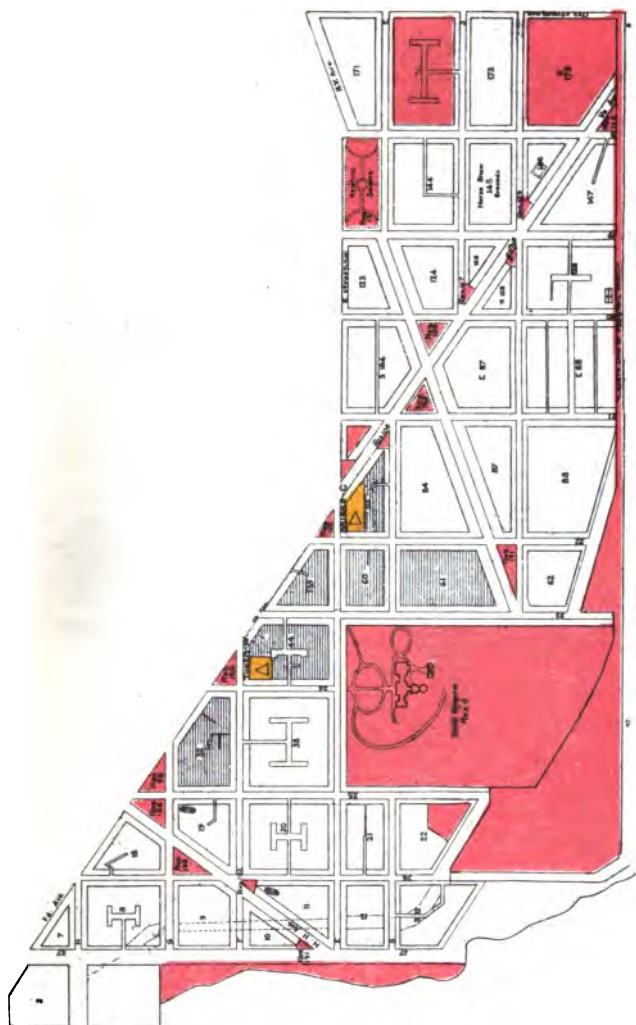
2 barrooms.

Recommendations:

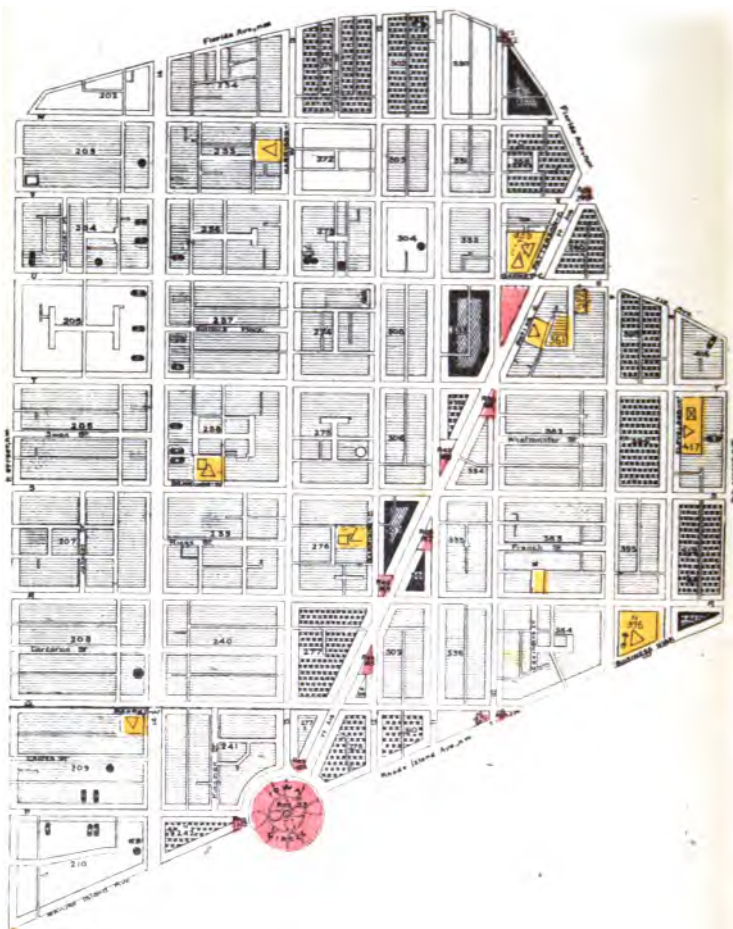
For athletic center (white), the purchase of land north mac Park accessible to car line.

¹ New Gallinger Playground, municipal, was opened in this district in 1918, to take the place of the one abandoned in district 3.

District 4.



District 5,



HEALTH DISTRICT NO. 5.

area, exclusive of streets, 177.4 acres.

Location and boundaries:

Northwest. Rhode Island Avenue on south, Fifteenth Street on west, Florida Avenue on north, and Seventh Street on east.

Population, 18,565:

White, 8,064—		Colored, 10,501—	
Under 20-----	2,012	Under 20-----	2,562
20 and over-----	6,052	20 and over-----	7,939
Alley population: White, 22; colored, 162.			

Density per acre, 104.6:

Number of blocks with density of—	
300 and over-----	1
200 to 299-----	4
150 to 199-----	12

Mortality rate, 19.66:

White -----	17.11	Street -----	19.12
Colored -----	21.62	Alley -----	31.88

Schools:

White, 5—		Colored, 4—	
3 without equipped yards.		2 without equipped yards.	
1 with equipped yard.		2 with equipped yards. ¹	
1 with summer playground.			

Recreation facilities, noncommercial:

Colored Y. M. C. A., Twelfth north of S Street.

Playground at St. Paul's Church, Fifteenth and V Streets.

Commercial recreation:

- 2 dance halls.
- 9 pool rooms or bowling alleys.
- 6 motion-picture theaters.
- 11 barrooms.

Recommendations:

For large playground, the purchase of land.

¹ Yard, equipped since 1913-14, is shared by Garnet and Patterson.

HEALTH DISTRICT NO. 6.

Area, exclusive of streets, 144.2 acres.

Location and boundaries:

Northwest. New York Avenue and Pennsylvania south, Madison Place, Vermont Avenue, and Fifteenth on west, Rhode Island Avenue on north, and Seventh on east.

Population, 17,097:

White, 14,067—	Colored, 3,030—
Under 20----- 2,384	Under 20-----
20 and over----- 11,683	20 and over-----

Alley population: White, none; colored, 419.

Density per acre, 118.5:

Number of blocks with density of—

300 and over-----
200 to 299-----
150 to 199-----

Mortality rate, 15.5:

White-----	14.08	Street-----
Colored-----	22.11	Alley-----

Schools:

White, 2—	Colored, none.
1 without equipped yard.	
1 with equipped yard. ¹	

Recreation facilities, noncommercial:

Sand piles in Franklin Square.

Lindsay House (colored), 1210 Blagden Alley, indoor children.

Y. W. C. A., Twelfth and O Streets, tennis courts.

Y. W. H. A., 1330 Tenth Street (since 1914).

Immaculate Conception Hall, 711 N Street, social activities.

Carroll Institute, 916 Tenth Street, social activities for

Commercial recreation:

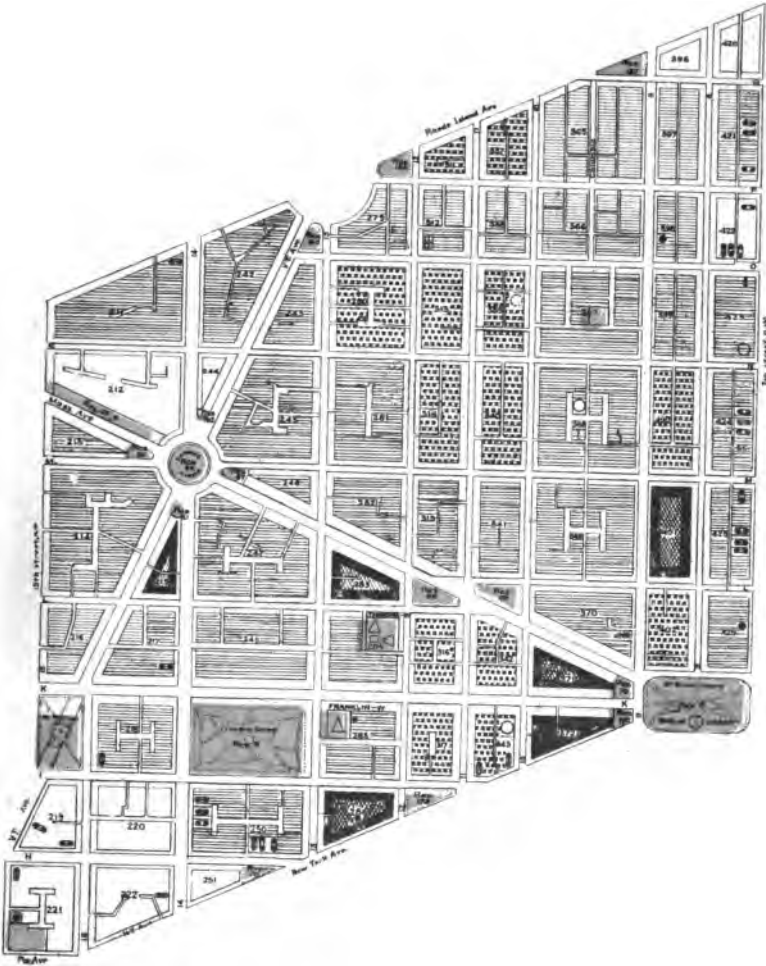
2 dance halls.	1 theater.
11 Pool rooms or bowling alleys.	1 shooting gallery.
2 motion-picture theaters.	19 barrooms.

Recommendations:

For large playground, including suitable space for little the purchase of additional land near Strong John School.

¹ The Strong John Thomson School has two buildings.

District 6,



District 7.



HEALTH DISTRICT NO. 7.

Area, exclusive of streets, 140.9 acres.

Location and boundaries:

Northwest. Missouri Avenue (between Third and Sixth Streets) and B Street on south, Fifteenth Street on west, New York Avenue on north, Seventh Street between New York Avenue and G Street, Fifth Street between G and D Streets, John Marshall Place between D street and Pennsylvania Avenue, and Third Street between Pennsylvania and Missouri Avenues on east.

Population, 8,245:

White, 7,593—		Colored, 652—	
Under 20.....	1,083	Under 20.....	103
20 and over.....	6,510	20 and over.....	549
Alley population: White, 27; colored, 82.			

Density per acre, 58.5:

Number of blocks with density of—	
300 and over.....	None.
200 to 299.....	1
150 to 199.....	None.

Mortality rate, 21.47:

White	19. 62	Street	21. 50
Colored	42. 94	Alley	18. 34

Schools:

White, 1—	Colored, none.
1 without equipped yard.	

Recreation facilities, noncommercial:

Y. W. C. A., Fourteenth and G Streets.
Epiphany Parish Hall, 1317 G Street, social activities.
Carroll Hall, G and 10th Streets, social activities.
Immediately south of this district in Henry Park are 12 tennis courts, Federal.

Commercial recreation:

3 dance halls.
50 pool rooms or bowling alleys.
19 motion-picture theaters.

Commercial recreation—Contd.

8 theaters.
1 shooting gallery.
1 licensed slot machine.
106 barrooms.

Recommendations:

For a natatorium, the purchase of land in a central location.

HEALTH DISTRICT NO. 8.

Area, exclusive of streets, 156.4 acres.

Location and boundaries:

Southwest. P Street between Four - and - a - half a
Streets, and Washington Harbor on south, Washi
bor and Fifteenth Street on west, B Street between
and Sixth Streets and Maine Avenue on north, a
and-a-half Street on east.

Population, 15,570:

White, 13,305—		Colored, 2,265—
Under 20----- 4,578		Under 20-----
20 and over----- 8,727		20 and over-----

Alley population: White, 128; colored, 883.

Density per acre, 99.5:

Number of blocks with density of—

300 and over-----	
200 to 299-----	
150 to 199-----	

Mortality rate, 17.08:

White ----- 14.21		Street -----
Colored ----- 33.99		Alley -----

Schools:

White, 7—		Colored, 2—
5 without equipped yards.		2 without equipped
1 with equipped yard.		
1 with summer play-ground.		

Recreation facilities, noncommercial:

Summer playground, municipal, at Neighborhood Ho
Neighborhood House, 470 N Street.

Epiphany Chapel, 230 Twelfth Street, social activities

Grace Parish Hall, Ninth and D Streets, social activities

Commercial recreation:

11 pool rooms or bowling alleys.

3 motion-picture theaters.

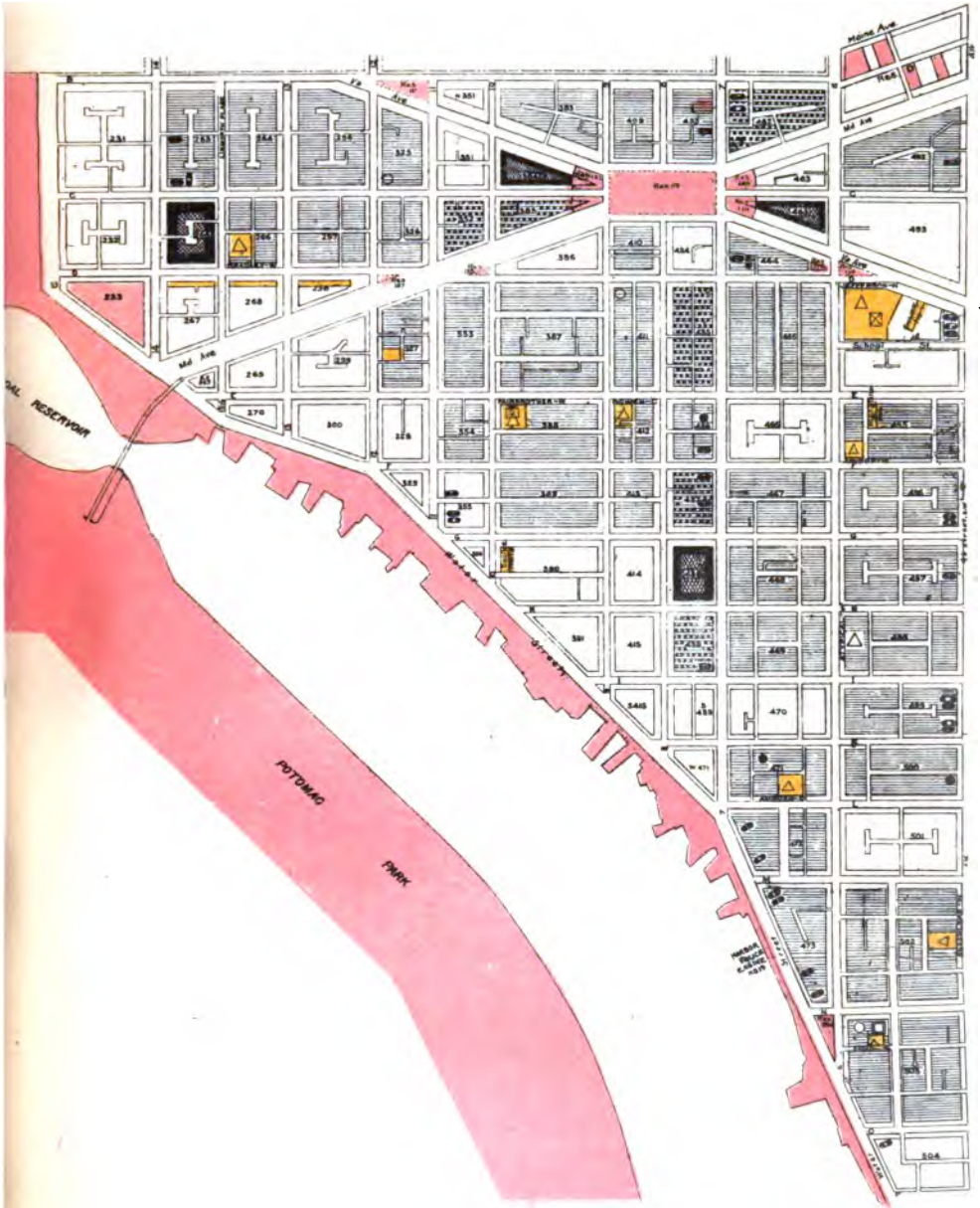
22 barrooms.

Recommendations:

For little children's play retreat, the purchase of o
land.

¹ Discontinued as municipal playground, 1915.

District 8.



District 9,



HEALTH DISTRICT NO. 9.

Area, exclusive of streets, 196.5 acres.

Location and boundaries:

Northwest. K Street on south, Seventh Street on west, Florida Avenue on north, and North Capitol Street on east.

Population, 22,108:

White, 11,014—		Colored, 11,094—	
Under 20-----	3,401	Under 20-----	3,222
20 and over-----	7,613	20 and over-----	7,872
Alley population: White, 42; colored, 2,008.			

Density per acre, 112.5:

Number of blocks with density of—	
300 and over-----	1
200 to 299-----	7
150 to 199-----	11

Mortality rate, 20.76:

White -----	14.89	Street -----	18.89
Colored -----	26.59	Alley -----	39.02

Schools:

White, 8—		Colored, 11—	
4 without equipped yards.		8 without equipped yards. ³	
3 with equipped yards. ¹		2 with equipped yards. ¹	
1 with summer playground. ²		1 with summer playground. ⁴	

Recreation facilities, noncommercial:

New York Avenue Playground, municipal.
Satterlee House (colored), 1711½ Glicks Alley.

Commercial recreation:

1 dance hall.
19 pool rooms or bowling alleys.
6 motion-picture theaters.

Commercial recreation—Contd.

1 theater.
1 shooting gallery.
1 licensed slot machine.
18 barrooms.

Recommendations:

For athletic field, the purchase of land near Dunbar High School.
For little children's play retreats, the purchase of 2 plots of land.

¹ One equipped since 1914.

² On block with Polk, Henry, and old Central High; also, summer 1916, field games on one corner of same block under District supervision.

³ One since 1914.

⁴ Between Slater and Langston.

HEALTH DISTRICT NO. 10.

Area, exclusive of streets, 115.5 acres.

Location and boundaries:

Northwest. B Street between North Capitol and First
Pennsylvania Avenue between First Street and John
Place, D Street between John Marshall Place and F
and G Street between Fifth and Seventh Streets on t
John Marshall Place, Fifth and Seventh Streets on
K Street on the north, North Capitol Street on the ea

Population, 15,693:

White, 12,046—	Colored, 3,647—
Under 20----- 2,722	Under 20-----
20 and over----- 9,324	20 and over-----

Alley population: White, 207; colored, 808.

Density per acre, 135.8:

Number of blocks with density of—
300 and over-----
200 to 299-----
150 to 199-----

Mortality rate, 18.35:

White----- 15.86	Street-----
Colored----- 26.60	Alley-----

Schools:

White, 4—	Colored, none.
2 without equipped yards.	
1 with equipped yard.	
1 with summer play- ground.	

Recreation facilities, noncommercial:

Gonzaga Hall, I near North Capitol Street, social activ
Sand piles in Judiciary Square (since 1914).

Commercial recreation:

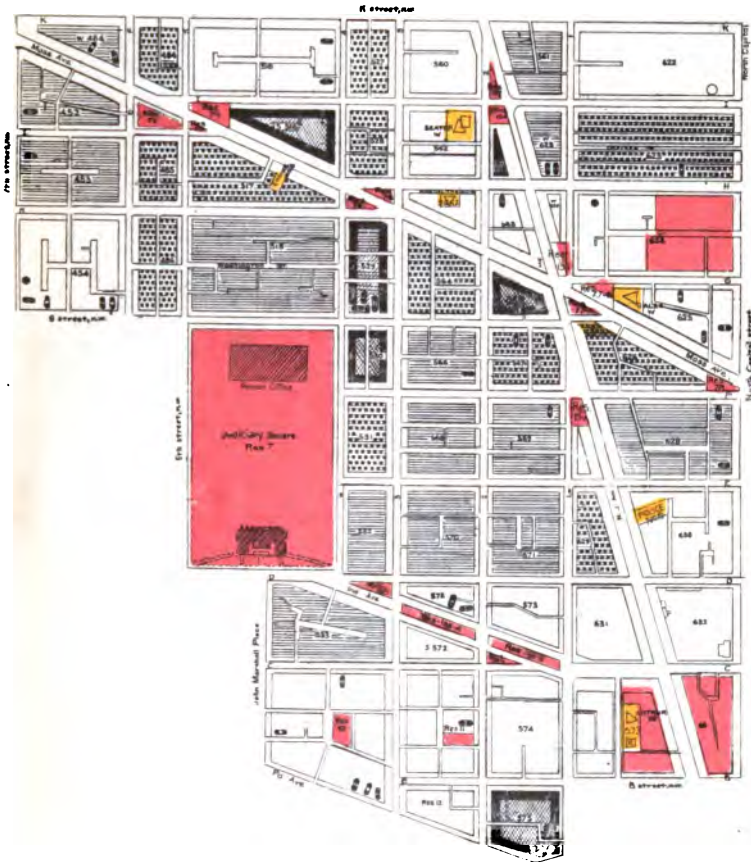
14 pool rooms or bowling alleys.
2 motion-picture theaters.
22 barrooms.

Recommendations:

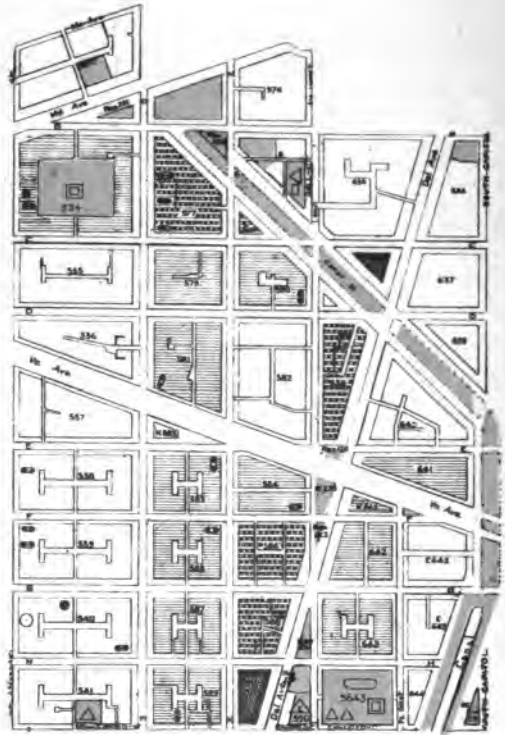
For large playground, the purchase of land, preferably
out some crowded alley.

For sand piles, the purchase of one plot of land.

District 10,



District 11.



HEALTH DISTRICT NO. 11.

Area, exclusive of streets, 72.5 acres.

Location and boundaries: •

Southwest. I Street on south, Four-and-a-half Street on west,
Maine Avenue, Maryland Avenue, and B Street on north, and
South Capitol Street on east.

Population, 8,189:

White, 1,578—		Colored, 6,611—	
Under 20-----	617	Under 20-----	1,903
20 and over-----	961	20 and over-----	4,708

Alley population: White, 91; colored, 884.

Density per acre, 112.9:

Number of blocks with density of—

300 and over-----	None
200 to 299-----	2
150 to 199-----	5

Mortality rate, 21.86:

White -----	12.67	Street -----	21.62
Colored -----	24.05	Alley -----	23.58

Schools:

White, 1—		Colored, 3—	
1 without equipped yard.		2 without equipped yards. ¹	
		1 with equipped yard.	

Recreation facilities, noncommercial:

Willow Tree Park Playground (colored), municipal.
Cardozo Playground (colored), municipal.
Alliance House, 728 Four-and-a-half Street.

Commercial recreation:

1 dance hall.
4 pool rooms or bowling alleys.
2 motion-picture theaters.
8 barrooms.

Recommendations:

For playground, the purchase of additional land opening Willow
Tree Park Playground to street.

¹ Cardozo School (shown on the chart with two buildings) has had certain outdoor play equipment which is now a part of the municipal playground on the block with Cardozo School.

HEALTH DISTRICT NO. 12.

Area, exclusive of streets, 134 acres.

Location and boundaries:

Southwest. Eastern Branch on south, Four-and-a-half Street on west, I Street on north, and South Capitol Street on east.

Population, 6,587:

White, 2,753—		Colored, 3,834—	
Under 20.....	824	Under 20.....	1,307
20 and over.....	1,929	20 and over.....	2,527

Alley population: White, 1; colored, 392.

Density per acre, 49.1:

Number of blocks with density of—

300 and over.....	1
200 to 299.....	1
150 to 199.....	2

Mortality rate, 23.53:

White.....	15.25	Street.....	23.73
Colored.....	29.47	Alley.....	20.35

Schools:

White, 1—		Colored, 1—	
1 with summer play-ground.		1 without equipped yard.	

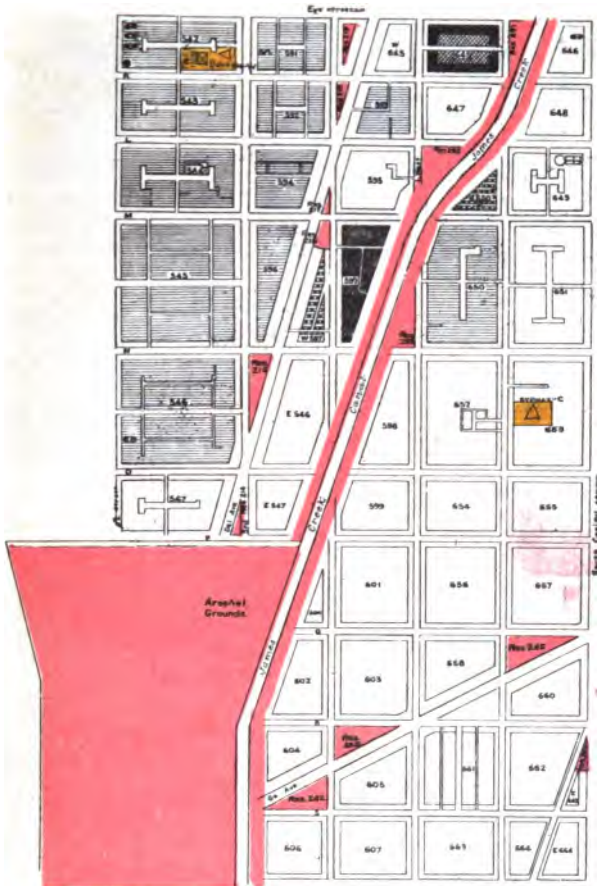
Recreation facilities, noncommercial:

Colored Social Settlement, 18 L Street, includes tennis court.

Commercial recreation:

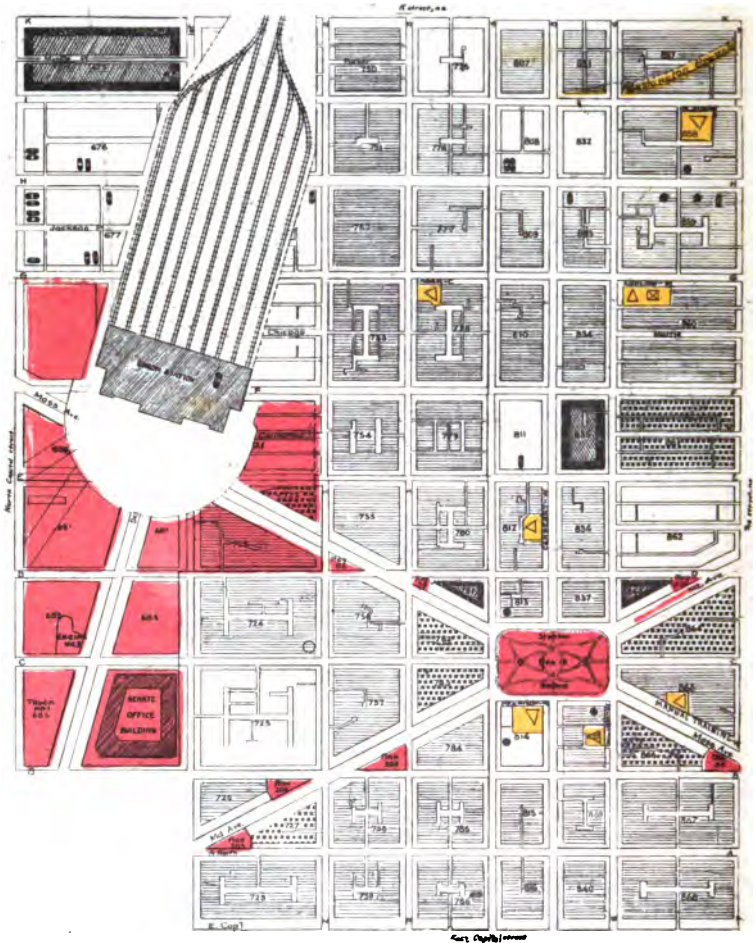
- 2 pool rooms or bowling alleys.
- 1 motion-picture theater.
- 1 licensed slot machine.
- 3 barrooms.

District 12.



This district extends to the shore south of V Street.

District 14,



HEALTH DISTRICT NO. 14.

Area, exclusive of streets, 191 acres.

Location and boundaries:

Northeast. East Capitol Street on south, North Capitol Street on west, K Street on north, and Seventh Street on east.

Population, 16,792:

White, 14,503—	Colored, 2,289—
Under 20----- 4,587	Under 20----- 738
20 and over----- 9,916	20 and over----- 1,551

Alley population: White, 238; colored, 495.

Density per acre, 87.9:

Number of blocks with density of—

300 and over-----	None.
200 to 299-----	4
150 to 199-----	7

Mortality rate, 17.33:

White ----- 15.38	Street----- 17.37
Colored ----- 30.14	Alley----- 16.38

Schools:

White, 6—	Colored, 1—
5 without equipped yards.	1 without equipped yard.
1 with summer playground.	

Recreation facilities, noncommercial:

St. Joseph's Parish Hall, C and Second Streets, social activities.
Sand piles in Stanton Square (since 1914).

Commercial recreation:

7 pool rooms or bowling alleys.
6 motion-picture theaters.
14 barrooms.

Recommendations:

For large playground, including suitable space for little children, the purchase of land.

The recommended purchase of the Patterson tract in district 30 for an athletic center and playground would be of benefit to district 13 and to the northern part of district 14.

HEALTH DISTRICT NO. 15.

Area, exclusive of streets, 120.3 acres.

Location and boundaries:

Southeast. I Street on south, South Capitol Street on west, East Capitol Street on north, Seventh Street on east.

Population, 13,022:

White, 10,607—		Colored, 2,415—	
Under 20-----	2,726	Under 20-----	785
20 and over-----	7,881	20 and over-----	1,630

Alley population: White, 2; colored, 484.

Density per acre, 108.2:

Number of blocks with density of—

300 and over-----	None.
200 to 299-----	3
150 to 199-----	5

Mortality rate, 16.12:

White -----	14.71	Street -----	16.39
Colored -----	22.36	Alley -----	34.98

Schools:

White, 5—		Colored, 2—	
4 without equipped yards.		1 without equipped yard.	
1 with equipped yard. ¹		1 with summer playground.	

Recreation facilities, noncommercial:

Friendship House, 324 Virginia Avenue.

Garfield Park Playground, municipal.²

1 tennis court in Garfield Park, Federal.²

Commercial recreation:

1 dance hall.

2 pool rooms or bowling alleys.

2 motion-picture theaters.

7 barrooms.

Recommendations:

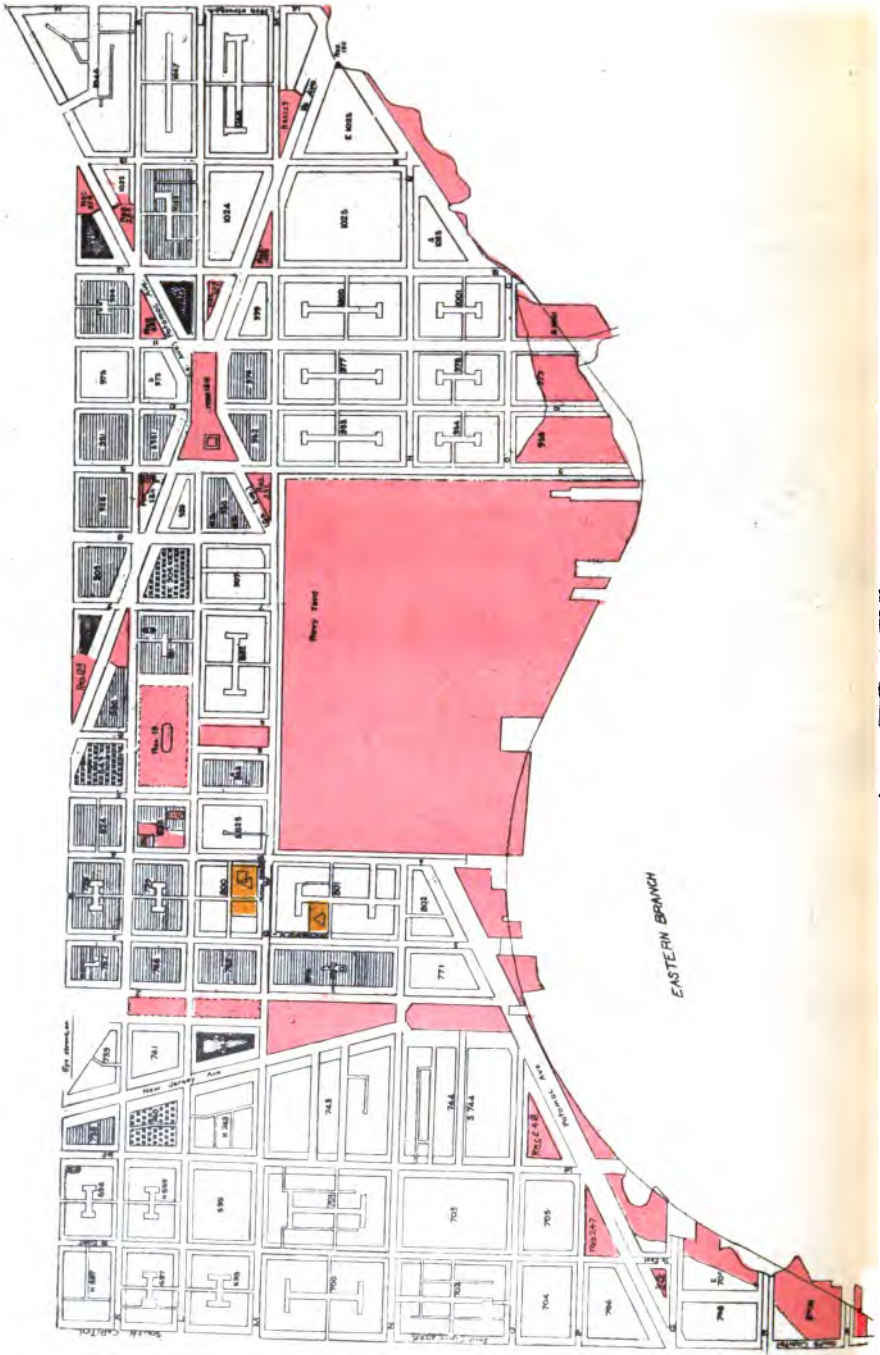
Use of public land around power plant at Virginia Avenue and South Capitol Street for athletics.

¹ Since 1914.

² Federal Reservation No. 17.



District 16.



HEALTH DISTRICT NO. 16.

Area, exclusive of streets, 106.4 acres.

Location and boundaries:

Southeast. Eastern Branch on south, South Capitol Street on west, I Street on north, and Fourteenth Street on east.

Population, 8,633:

White, 6,019—		Colored, 2,614—	
Under 20	2,145	Under 20	907
20 and over	3,874	20 and over	1,707

Alley population: White, 61; colored, 107.

Density per acre, 81.1:

Number of blocks with density of—	
300 and over	1
200 to 299	3
150 to 199	3

Mortality rate, 15.64:

White	11.29	Street	15.00
Colored	25.63	Alley	47.62

Schools:

White, 1—		Colored, 1—	
1 with equipped yard.		1 without equipped yard.	

Recreation facilities, noncommercial:

Sand piles in Federal Reservation at Sixth and K Streets SE.
Baseball in same reservation, under municipal supervision.¹
Virginia Avenue Playground, municipal.

Commercial recreation:

- 1 dance hall.
- 3 pool rooms or bowling alleys.
- 1 barroom.

¹ Appropriation 1916-17 provides for equipment for various athletic activities.

HEALTH DISTRICT NO. 17.

Area, exclusive of streets, 159.5 acres.

Location and boundaries:

Northeast. East Capitol Street on south, Seyenth Street on west, K Street and Florida Avenue on north, and Fourteenth Street on east.

Population, 16,121:

White, 13,718—		Colored, 2,403—	
Under 20-----	4,810	Under 20-----	843
20 and over-----	8,908	20 and over-----	1,560

Alley population: White, 5; colored, 227.

Density per acre, 101:

Number of blocks with density of—	
300 and over-----	1
200 to 299-----	2
150 to 199-----	8

Mortality rate, 13.46:

White-----	12.39	Street-----	13.34
Colored-----	19.56	Alley-----	21.55

Schools:

White, 9—		Colored, 1—	
7 without equipped yards.		1 with equipped yard.	
2 with equipped yards.			

Recreation facilities, noncommercial:

Ingram Memorial Church, Massachusetts Avenue and Tenth Street, social activities, including swimming. (See also district 18.)

Commercial recreation:

- 1 dance hall.
- 5 pool rooms or bowling alleys.
- 6 motion-picture theaters.
- 1 shooting gallery.
- 7 barrooms.

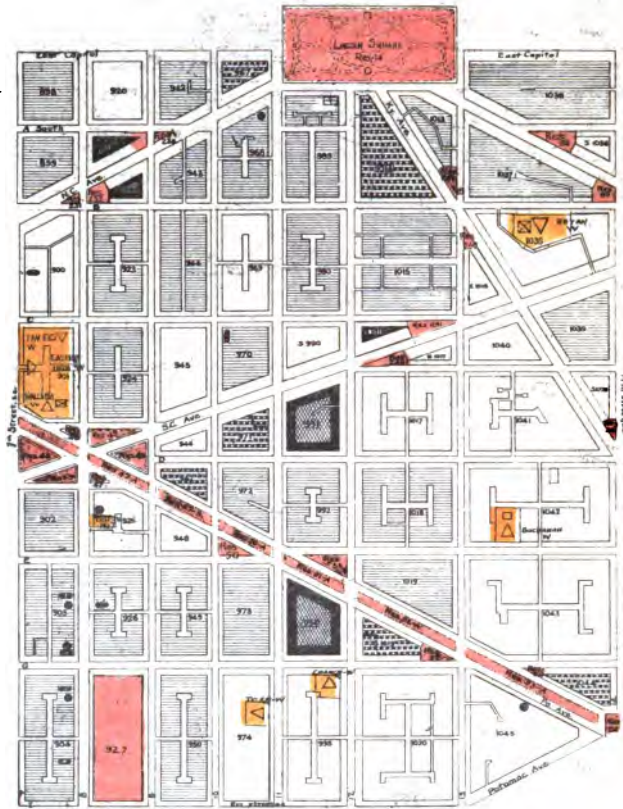
Recommendations:

For little children's play retreats, the purchase of 2 plots of land.

District 17.



District 18.



HEALTH DISTRICT NO. 18.

Area, exclusive of streets, 139.9 acres.

Location and boundaries:

Southeast. Potomac Avenue and I Street on south, Seventh Street on west, East Capitol Street on north, and Fourteenth Street on east.

Population, 11,570:

White, 10,061—		Colored, 1,509—	
Under 20-----	3,280	Under 20-----	576
20 and over-----	6,781	20 and over-----	933

Alley population: White, 2; colored, 343.

Density per acre, 82.7.

Number of blocks with density of—

300 and over-----	1
200 to 299-----	4
150 to 199-----	6

Mortality rate, 12.27:

White-----	10.20	Street-----	11.67
Colored-----	25.84	Alley-----	31.88

Schools:

White, 7—		Colored, none.	
4 without equipped yards.			
1 with equipped yard.			
2 with summer playgrounds. ¹			

Recreation facilities, noncommercial:

Tennis courts of Ingram Memorial Church, Twelfth Street south of East Capitol Street.

Commercial recreation:

- 1 dance hall.
- 4 pool rooms or bowling alleys.
- 6 motion-picture theaters.
- 2 barrooms.

¹ One since 1914.

HEALTH DISTRICT NO. 19.

Area, exclusive of streets, 70.6 acres.

Location and boundaries:

Northeast. East Capitol Street on south, Fourteenth Street on West, Benning Road on north, and Eastern Branch on east.

Population, 4,385:

White, 3,362—		Colored, 1,023—	
Under 20-----	1,391	Under 20-----	445
20 and over-----	1,971	20 and over-----	578
Alley population: White, none; colored, 21.			

Density per acre, 62.1:

Number of blocks with density of—

300 and over-----	1
200 to 299-----	None.
150 to 199-----	None.

Mortality rate, 15.73:

White -----	10. 23	Street -----	15. 58
Colored -----	26. 39	Alley -----	(¹)

Schools:

White, 2—		Colored, none.
1 without equipped yard.		
1 with equipped yard.		

Recreation facilities, noncommercial:

Rosedale Playground, municipal.
Noel House, 1661 Kraemer Street.

Commercial recreation:

1 pool room or bowling alley.
3 barrooms.

¹ Rate not shown when base is less than 100.

11



District 33.



HEALTH DISTRICT NO. 33.

Area, exclusive of streets, 144.5 acres.

Location and boundaries:

Northwest. Florida Avenue on south, Seventh Street, Florida Avenue to Elm Street, Second Street to Michigan Avenue on west, Michigan Avenue on north, North Capitol Street on east.

Population, 8,549:

White, 6,978—	Colored, 1,571—
Under 20----- 2,009	Under 20----- 433
20 and over----- 4,969	20 and over----- 1,138

Density per acre, 59.1:

Number of blocks with density of—	
300 and over-----	None.
200 to 299-----	None.
150 to 199-----	1

Mortality rate, 11.93:

White-----	10.32
Colored-----	19.10

Schools:

White, 1—	Colored, none.
1 without equipped yard.	

Recreation facilities, noncommercial:

Bethany Baptist Church, 215 Rhode Island Avenue, tennis courts.

Bloomingtondale Playground, municipal.

Y. W. C. A. (colored), 429 T Street NW.

Commercial recreation:

- 2 poolrooms or bowling alleys.
- 2 motion-picture theaters.

Recommendations:

For little children's play retreat, the purchase of land south of Rhode Island Avenue or in the western part of district 31.

HEALTH DISTRICT NO. 34.

Area, exclusive of streets, 90 acres.

Location and boundaries:

Northwest. Elm Street on south, Georgia Avenue on west, Columbia Road on north, Second Street on east.

Population, 3,214:

White, 801—		Colored, 2,413—	
Under 20_____	299	Under 20_____	878
20 and over__	502	20 and over_____	1,535
Alley population: White, none; colored, 198.			

Density per acre, 35.7:

Number of blocks with density of—

300 and over_____	None.
200 to 299_____	None.
150 to 199_____	None.

Mortality rate, 37.33:

White _____	12.48	Street _____	38.13
Colored _____	45.59	Alley _____	25.25

Schools:

White, none.	Colored, 2—
	2 with equipped yards. ¹

Recreation facilities, noncommercial:

Howard Playground (colored), municipal.

Commercial recreation:

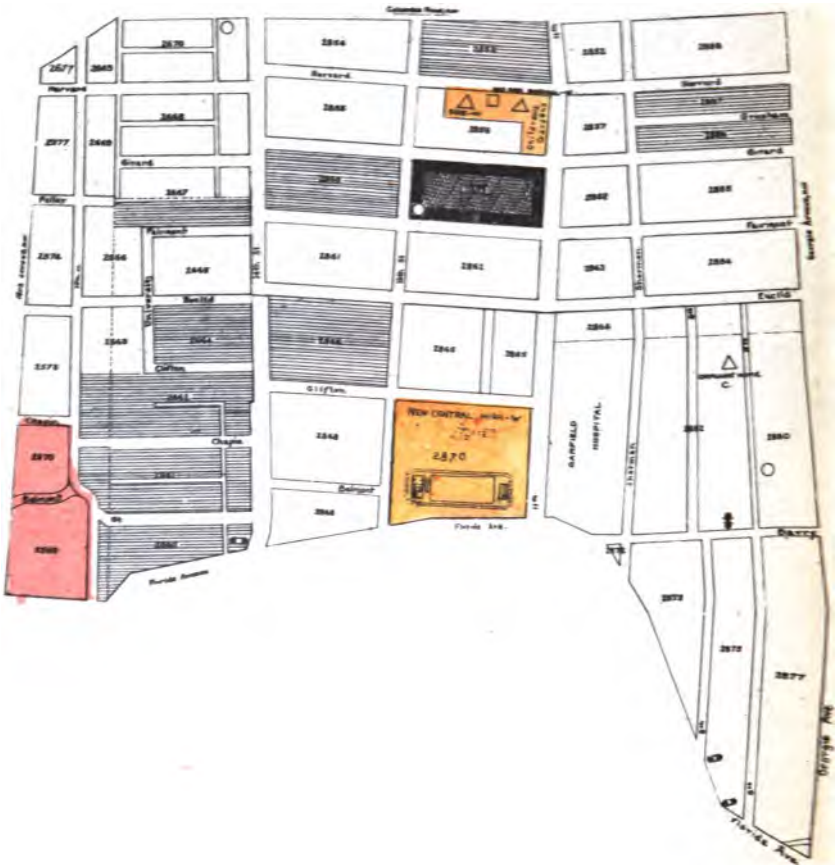
1 pool room or bowling alley.

¹ One since 1914.

District 34.



District 35.



HEALTH DISTRICT NO. 35.

Area, exclusive of streets, 179.8 acres.

Location and boundaries:

Northwest. Florida Avenue on south, Sixteenth Street on west,
Columbia Road on north, Georgia Avenue on east.

Population, 11,669:

White, 8,894—	Colored, 2,775—
Under 20..... 2,214	Under 20..... 911
20 and over..... 6,680	20 and over..... 1,864

Alley population: White, none; colored, 22.

Density per acre, 64.8:

Number of blocks with density of—	
300 and over.....	None.
200 to 299.....	1
150 to 199.....	None.

Mortality rate, 14.57:

White..... 10.79	Street..... 14.51
Colored..... 26.67	Alley..... (1)

Schools:

White, 3—	Colored, 1—
1 without equipped yard. ²	1 without equipped yard.
1 with equipped yard.	
1 with athletic field. ²	

Recreation facilities, noncommercial:

The Center (colored), 2309 Eighth Street.

Fourth Presbyterian Church, Fairmont and Thirteenth Streets,
social activities.

Mount Pleasant Congregational Church, Columbia Road near
Fourteenth Street, social activities.

Commercial recreation:

1 dance hall.

3 pool rooms or bowling alleys.

Recommendations:

For little children's play retreat, the purchase of land east of
Eleventh Street.

Use of part of Meridian Park as a playground.

¹ Rate not shown when base is less than 100.

² Since 1914.

HEALTH DISTRICT NO. 36.

Area, exclusive of streets, 269.4 acres.

Location and boundaries:

Northwest. Columbia Road on south, Sixteenth Street on west,
Spring Road on north, Soldiers' Home on east.

Population, 13,848:

White, 12,352—		Colored, 1,496—	
Under 20-----	3,586	Under 20-----	506
20 and over-----	8,766	20 and over-----	990

Density per acre, 51.4:

Number of blocks with density of—

300 and over-----	None.
200 to 299-----	None.
150 to 199-----	None.

Mortality rate, 10.54:

White-----	9.39
Colored-----	20.05

Schools:

White, 5—		Colored, 1—	
3 without equipped		1 with equipped yard.	
yards.			
2 with summer play-			
grounds. ¹			

Recreation facilities, noncommercial:

Mount Pleasant Playground, municipal.

Calvary Church, Columbia Road between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, social activities.

Commercial recreation:

4 pool rooms or bowling alleys.

6 motion-picture theaters.

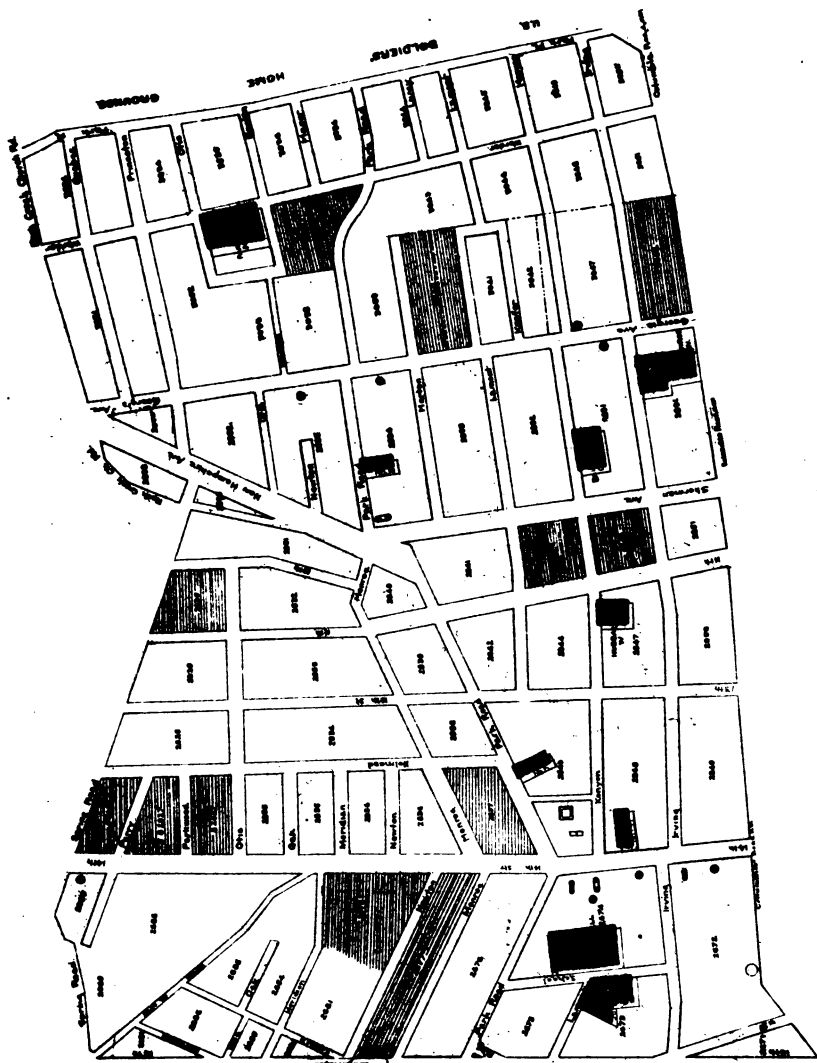
Recommendations:

For athletic center, the purchase of land near Georgia Avenue.

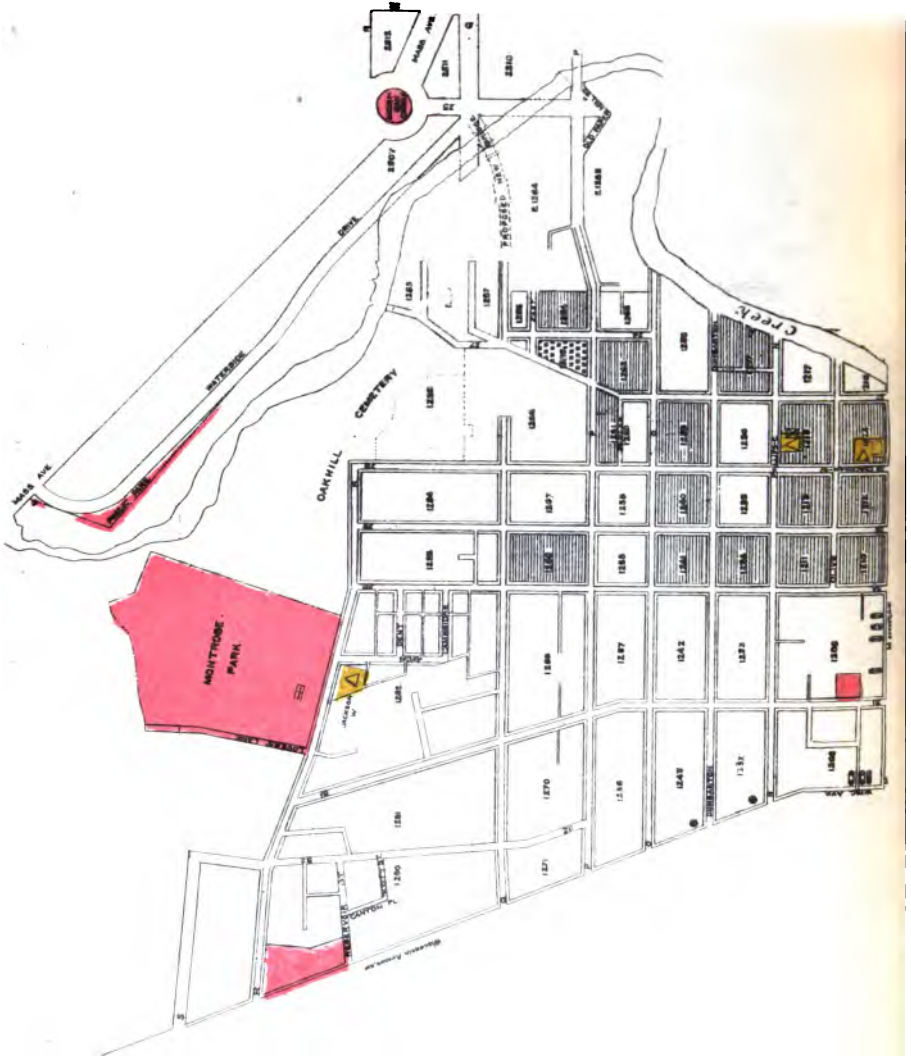
For large playground, the purchase of land, including suitable space for sand pile, west of Eleventh Street.

¹ One since 1914.

District 36.



District 48.



HEALTH DISTRICT NO. 48.

Area, exclusive of streets, 217.6 acres.

Location and boundaries:

Northwest. M Street on south, Wisconsin Avenue on west, Massachusetts Avenue and Rock Creek on northeast.

Population, 7,362:

White, 5,000—	Colored, 2,362—
Under 20..... 1,565	Under 20..... 736
20 and over..... 3,435	20 and over..... 1,626
Alley population: White, 5; colored, 141.	

Density per acre, 33.8:

Number of blocks with density of—	
300 and over.....	None.
200 to 299.....	None.
• 150 to 199.....	1

Mortality rate, 15.48:

White..... 15.40	Street..... 15.66
Colored..... 15.66	Alley..... 6.85

Schools:

White, 3—	Colored, 1—
1 without equipped yard.	1 with summer playground.
2 with equipped yards. ¹	

Recreation facilities, noncommercial:

3 tennis courts and a croquet field in Montrose Park, Federal.

Commercial recreation:

- 3 pool rooms or bowling alleys.
- 2 motion-picture theaters.
- 4 barrooms.

Recommendations:

For little children's play retreat, the purchase of land in the eastern part.

¹One since 1914. The school with yard equipped before 1914 is outside the area covered by the chart.

HEALTH DISTRICT NO. 41

Area exclusive of streets 31.4 acres

Location and boundaries:

Northwest. Pioneer River on south. Thirty-seventh Street on west. M Street on north. Rock Creek on east.

Population, 1921:

White, 1921	Colored, 1921
Under 21 _____ 154	Under 21 _____ 154
21 and over _____ 736	21 and over _____ 365

Legal population - White, 890; colored, 519

Density per acre, 30.5

Number of houses with density 10—

20 and over _____	Name _____
10 and 20 _____	Name _____
5 and 10 _____	Name _____

Mortality rates, 1921:

White _____ 23.77	Street _____ 23.77
Colored _____ 47.36	Along _____ 47.36

Sanitary work

Removal of refuse and garbage

Yes. Municipal. A Street near Twenty-seventh Avenue. South
at 1000
Yes. Church. A street corner and South Street. South
at 1000

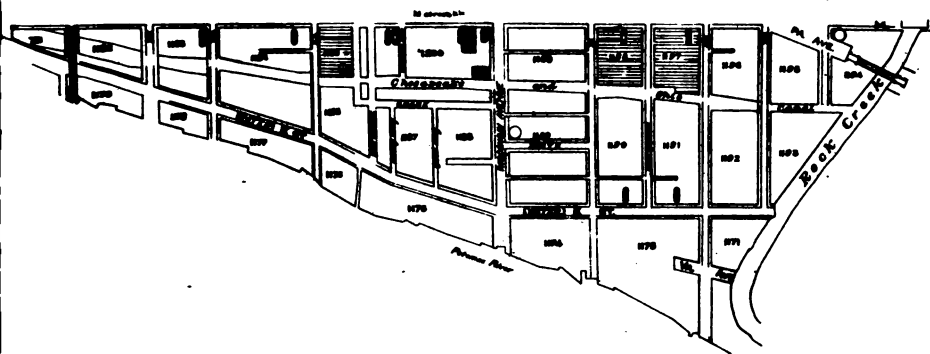
Sanitation reported

3 new cases of cholera along
at 1000

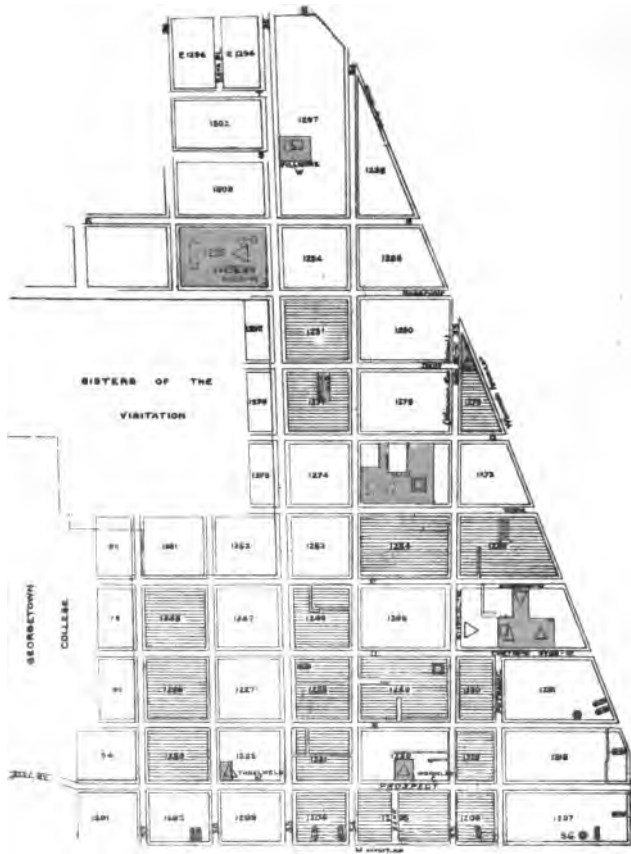
Sanitation reported

1 case of cholera. 1 case of typhoid. 1 case of
at 1000

District 49.



District 50.



HEALTH DISTRICT NO. 50.

Area, exclusive of streets, 496.9 acres.

Location and boundaries:

Northwest. M Street and Conduit Road on south, Fox Hall and Ridge Roads on west, Tunlaw Road on north, Wisconsin Avenue on east.

Population, 7,574:

White, 6,414—		Colored, 1,160—	
Under 20-----	2,315	Under 20-----	420
20 and over-----	4,099	20 and over-----	740

Alley population: White, none; colored, 98.

Density per acre, 15.2:

Number of blocks with density of—

300 and over-----	None.
200 to 299-----	None.
150 to 199-----	None.

Mortality rate, 18.22:

White-----	15.43	Street-----	17.79
Colored-----	33.62	Alley-----	(¹)

Schools:

White, 8—		Colored, 1—	
5 without equipped yards.		1 without equipped yard.	
2 with equipped yards, ²			
1 with athletic field.			

Recreation facilities, noncommercial:

Georgetown Playground, municipal.

Bruen Home Playground, municipal (discontinued since 1914).

Commercial recreation:

2 pool rooms or bowling alleys.

2 motion-picture theaters.

1 shooting gallery.

9 barrooms.

Recommendations:

For little children's play retreat, the purchase of one plot of land.

¹ Rate not shown when base is less than 100.

² One of these yards is in block with Addison, Curtis, and Hyde Schools.

SUMMARY.

Administration.—The Federal Government through the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, the District government through its department of playgrounds, and the District board of education each provides certain public recreation facilities in Washington.

An ex officio recreation commission, consisting of the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, the president of the District Commissioners, and the president of the board of education, affords opportunity for consultation and cooperation among these three branches of the Government.

The Federal Government provides athletic facilities primarily intended for adults, and benches for mothers and a few sand boxes for babies.

The District department of playgrounds provides supervised playgrounds, during 10 months of the year, especially adapted for children of grade-school age.

The board of education provides play equipment in school yards. During six weeks in summer certain of these yards are used also for supervised play. These are supported by voluntary contributions but directed by the school authorities.

Existing facilities.—Sand piles are maintained in seven open squares for little children. Each of the 12 District playgrounds and 20 school summer playgrounds also includes some provision for the older children of this group. These 39 sites do not, however, bring a play space for little children within one-quarter of a mile of every home in the closely built sections of the city.

During six weeks in summer the District playground department and the school authorities between them conduct 24 supervised playgrounds for white children and 8 supervised playgrounds for colored children. These are adapted primarily to the needs of children 7 to 14 years of age, of whom there are about 30,000 white and 12,000 colored in the District of Columbia. Fourteen of the playgrounds for white children and 5 of the playgrounds for colored children are within the limits of the original city (health districts 1 to 20) and must serve about 16,000 white children and 8,500 colored children 7 to 14 years of age who live in these districts.

Throughout the school year the school yards (of which 66 are furnished with play equipment) are used during recess, but no provision is made for supervised play after school or on Saturdays. Many school buildings are in use, however, which have small yards and at which outdoor play during recess is possible only in the street.

It should be noted that street play is forbidden by law. During two winter months the use of school yards during recess is the only provision for public outdoor recreation.

During the remainder of the year the supervised playgrounds under the playground department of the District government (12 in all—9 for white and 3 for colored) are open on every week day from 9 a. m. until dark. Four of these grounds have some provision for athletics attractive to boys of high-school age. Supervised baseball is also carried on by this department in two fields not connected with playgrounds. Two of the nine high schools have athletic fields.

Thirty-five tennis courts, 12 ball fields, a polo ground, and a practice golf course are maintained by the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds. Permits for these are issued by that office free upon application.

The construction of a complete athletic center is proposed in the eastern part of Potomac Park.

The Department of Playgrounds of the District of Columbia maintains outdoor swimming pools for men, women, and children in the Monument Grounds and outdoor swimming pools for children, which may be used by adults, in connection with three playgrounds. An indoor swimming pool has been opened in the new Central High School.

Ten schools have indoor gymnasiums. Only one of these has been used by persons not directly connected with the school.

School buildings are increasingly used as civic and social centers. It appears that, with the exception of high-school organizations, these activities have not been arranged to have any special interest for young people.

In a few districts noncommercial indoor recreation and several tennis courts are offered by various churches and settlements.

*Recommendations.*¹—I. That an advisory committee of nine be appointed by the ex officio recreation commission.

II. That existing public facilities be used to their fullest extent, and that the necessary supervision be provided from public funds.

III. That additional leaders for special kinds of playground and social-center work be secured.

IV. That in districts where existing facilities are inadequate to meet the needs of all the residents (as shown by intensive studies in this report) additional land and equipment be provided.

V. That the advisory committee give careful consideration to provision for recreation in outlying districts in order that, as a measure of economy, necessary space may be reserved or secured before serious congestion arises.

VI. That ample provision be made for public baths and swimming.

¹ For a more extended discussion see p. 29.

APPENDIX.

TABLES.

TABLE 1.—Population and density per acre of old Washington and outlying health districts, police census of 1913.

Section.	Popula- tion.	Area (streets ex- cluded).	Density per acre.
Old Washington.....	234,065	2,615	89.5
Other districts intensively studied.....	51,320	1,365	37.6
Remainder of Washington.....	67,892	15,450	4.4

TABLE 2.—Population of District of Columbia, by color, age groups, and health districts, police census of 1913.

Health dis- trict.	Total.	White.					Colored.				
		Total.	Under 5 years.	5 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 years and over.	Total.	Under 5 years.	5 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 years and over.
Total.	353,297	255,153	20,685	34,494	18,914	181,060	98,144	8,457	13,899	7,249	68,549
1 to 20.....	234,065	161,363	12,830	20,647	11,563	116,323	72,722	6,151	9,602	4,901	52,068
1.....	18,140	11,755	898	1,089	775	9,343	6,385	370	597	376	5,042
2.....	10,360	5,925	290	527	256	4,852	4,435	260	470	279	3,426
3.....	10,292	6,830	563	886	455	4,976	3,412	259	494	271	2,358
4.....	2,226	499	48	92	49	300	1,737	174	296	133	1,134
5.....	18,565	8,064	651	800	561	6,052	10,501	805	1,063	694	1,939
6.....	17,097	14,067	588	1,100	696	11,683	3,030	187	301	204	2,338
7.....	8,245	7,593	291	554	238	6,510	652	24	58	21	549
8.....	15,570	13,305	1,298	2,249	1,036	8,727	2,265	191	370	115	1,589
9.....	22,108	11,014	952	1,546	903	7,613	11,094	909	1,603	710	7,872
10.....	15,693	12,046	860	1,245	617	9,324	3,647	354	381	174	2,738
11.....	8,189	1,578	184	298	135	961	6,611	637	901	365	4,708
12.....	6,587	2,753	248	390	186	1,929	3,834	456	606	245	2,527
13.....	6,283	4,892	614	881	409	2,988	1,391	170	232	112	877
14.....	16,792	14,503	1,273	2,043	1,271	9,016	2,289	217	344	177	1,551
15.....	13,022	10,607	710	1,143	873	7,881	2,415	228	353	204	1,630
16.....	8,633	6,019	632	977	536	3,874	2,614	273	367	267	1,707
17.....	16,121	13,718	1,384	2,191	1,235	8,908	2,403	227	417	199	1,560
18.....	11,570	10,061	915	1,549	816	6,781	1,509	144	306	126	933
19.....	4,385	3,362	415	673	303	1,971	1,023	124	206	115	578
20.....	4,207	2,732	321	464	213	1,734	1,475	142	237	114	982
21.....	1,501	1,048	115	257	80	596	453	50	110	39	254
22.....	2,153	48	6	14	1	27	2,105	268	489	181	1,167
23.....	570	394	39	114	34	207	176	19	29	13	105
24.....	1,868	1,688	192	386	141	969	180	26	38	10	106
25.....	4,871	3,205	375	653	312	1,865	1,666	200	388	132	946
26.....	2,941	2,281	.....	5	20	2,256	660	.....	2	18	640
27.....	4,304	2,501	218	375	150	1,758	1,803	167	391	155	1,090
28.....	816	553	42	131	115	265	263	1	102	152	8
29.....	1,387	1,353	142	260	126	825	34	4	6	4	20
30.....	2,915	1,737	173	341	206	1,017	1,178	149	253	130	646
31.....	4,206	4,063	422	605	363	2,673	143	23	14	20	86
32.....	3,977	3,743	366	584	451	2,402	234	30	37	18	149
33.....	8,549	6,978	521	906	582	4,969	1,571	113	181	139	1,138
34.....	3,214	801	110	133	56	502	2,413	200	358	320	1,535
35.....	11,669	8,894	553	1,047	614	6,680	2,775	248	506	157	1,864

64 FACILITIES FOR CHILDREN'S PLAY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

TABLE 2.—Population of District of Columbia, by color, age groups, and health police census of 1913—Continued.

Health district.	Total.	White.					Colored.				
		Total.	Under 5 years.	5 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 years and over.	Total.	Under 5 years.	5 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 years and over.
36.....	13,848	12,352	1,099	1,770	717	8,766	1,496	147	262	97	990
37.....	1,639	1,481	30	59	64	1,328	158	11	18	12	117
38.....	2,429	2,425	288	400	146	1,591	14	.....	.....	3	11
39.....	1,426	1,254	166	235	196	747	172	30	32	6	104
40.....	2,719	2,580	211	504	148	1,717	139	9	34	9	87
41.....	2,083	1,931	188	245	103	1,395	152	10	15	11	116
42.....	1,345	962	91	177	96	598	383	50	65	35	233
43.....	4,271	3,993	323	498	362	2,810	278	2	7	31	238
44.....	6,491	5,790	365	492	303	4,630	701	33	45	55	568
45.....	1,839	1,123	99	172	70	782	716	78	101	67	475
46.....	1,898	1,708	114	347	266	981	190	2	3	16	169
47.....	3,414	2,969	180	324	250	2,235	445	5	4	13	423
48.....	7,362	5,000	394	777	394	3,435	2,362	208	359	174	1,626
49.....	1,841	1,292	161	267	128	739	649	54	89	41	365
50.....	7,574	6,414	585	1,165	565	4,999	1,160	111	202	107	740
51.....	1,565	1,347	170	204	197	776	218	14	24	97	83
52.....	664	566	60	120	34	352	98	7	13	7	71
53.....	1,853	1,316	137	280	151	748	537	47	100	79	311

TABLE 3.—Density of population of the District of Columbia, by health districts, police census of 1913.

Health district.	Popula- tion.	Streets excluded.		Streets included.	
		Area (acres).	Density per acre.	Area (acres).	Density per acre.
District of Columbia.....	353,297	19,430.5	18.1	35,762.6	9.8
1.....	18,140	178.2	101.7	385.6	47.0
2.....	10,360	120.7	85.8	202.0	51.2
3.....	10,262	102.7	100.2	183.6	56.0
4.....	2,226	78.1	28.5	192.8	11.5
5.....	18,565	177.4	104.6	273.6	67.8
6.....	17,097	144.2	118.5	280.9	60.8
7.....	8,245	140.9	58.5	292.7	28.1
8.....	15,570	156.4	99.5	316.8	48.9
9.....	22,108	196.5	112.5	316.8	69.7
10.....	15,663	115.5	135.8	265.3	59.1
11.....	8,189	72.5	112.9	376.4	21.7
12.....	6,587	134.0	49.1	318.6	20.6
13.....	6,283	95.7	65.6	190.0	33.0
14.....	16,792	191.0	87.9	354.4	47.4
15.....	13,022	120.3	108.2	291.0	44.7
16.....	8,633	106.4	81.1	339.3	25.4
17.....	16,121	159.5	101.0	305.7	52.7
18.....	11,570	139.9	82.7	254.8	45.4
19.....	4,385	70.6	62.1	462.3	9.4
20.....	4,207	112.7	37.0	358.5	11.7
21.....	1,501	1,058.2	1.4	1,526.1	.9
22.....	2,153	524.9	4.1	769.5	2.7
23.....	570	1,190.5	.4	2,112.0	.2
24.....	1,868	575.7	3.2	894.3	2.0
25.....	4,871	668.4	7.2	964.1	5.0
26.....	2,941	188.2	15.6	217.1	13.5
27.....	4,304	2,034.1	2.1	3,169.8	1.3
28.....	816	673.6	1.2	1,472.9	.5
29.....	1,387	213.3	6.5	358.1	3.8
30.....	2,915	525.8	5.5	985.3	2.9
31.....	4,206	168.7	24.9	313.1	13.4
32.....	3,977	676.4	5.8	1,136.8	3.4
33.....	8,549	144.5	59.1	224.5	38.0
34.....	3,214	90.0	35.7	155.1	20.7
35.....	11,669	179.8	64.8	252.5	46.2
36.....	13,848	299.4	51.4	318.6	43.4

TABLE 3.—Density of population of the District of Columbia, by health districts, police census of 1913—Continued.

Health district.	Popula- tion.	Streets excluded.		Streets included.	
		Area (acres.)	Density per acre.	Area (acres.)	Density per acre.
37.....	1,639	662.9	2.4	1,773.1	0.9
38.....	2,439	116.7	20.8	291.0	8.3
39.....	1,426	236.2	6.0	420.5	3.3
40.....	2,719	728.2	3.7	1,064.4	2.5
41.....	2,063	709.5	2.9	1,147.8	1.8
42.....	1,345	985.5	1.3	3,172.6	.4
43.....	4,271	387.7	11.0	844.8	5.0
44.....	6,491	135.2	48.0	377.4	17.2
45.....	1,839	46.8	39.2	68.8	26.7
46.....	1,898	675.4	2.8	1,051.4	1.8
47.....	3,414	349.5	9.7	603.6	5.6
48.....	7,362	217.6	33.8	505.0	14.5
49.....	1,841	51.4	35.8	91.8	20.0
50.....	7,574	496.9	15.2	821.8	9.2
51.....	1,565	567.5	2.7	994.4	1.5
52.....	664	418.4	1.5	858.5	.7
53.....	1,853	527.0	3.5	826.4	2.2

TABLE 4.—Attendance at municipal playgrounds, by seasons, 1914.¹

Playground.	Attendance.							
	Summer.				Spring and fall.			
	Total.	Average.			Total.	Average.		
		Per week.	Different children.			Per week.	Different children.	
			Per day.	Per week.			Per day.	Per week.
Total.....	310,955	23,802	4,048	7,410	508,487	22,740	3,864	10,084
White.....	259,594	19,853	3,378	6,094	384,163	17,510	2,952	7,558
Bloomingtondale.....	39,177	3,055	508	717	62,328	2,709	492	721
Bruen Home.....	21,052	1,542	140	140				
Gallinger ²	13,894	1,061	177	354	33,932	1,479	227	735
Garfield Park ²	21,512	1,654	330	554	38,526	1,679	329	839
Georgetown.....	21,512	1,663	307	615	38,526	2,312	365	1,141
Montessori.....	4,905	271	62	171				
Mount Pleasant.....	37,919	2,914	479	927				
Neighborhood House ²	13,172	1,013	316	171	77,036	3,523	566	1,218
New York Avenue ²	22,932	1,764	229	585	43,973	1,912	314	956
Rosedale ²	39,769	3,059	526	1,019	55,389	2,408	410	1,206
Virginia Avenue ²	23,750	1,827	304	841	34,453	1,488	249	742
Colored.....	51,361	3,949	670	1,316	124,324	5,230	912	2,526
Cardoso ²	23,391	1,798	312	599	39,785	1,555	315	684
Howard.....	27,970	2,151	358	717	84,539	3,675	597	1,842

¹Since survey was completed Bruen Home, Gallinger, Montessori, and Neighborhood House Playgrounds have been discontinued and Willow Tree Park, new Gallinger, and Wilcox Playgrounds opened. All of these except Wilcox are in the old city.

²In old city.

TABLE 5.—Attendance at school summer playgrounds, 1914.¹

Playground.	Attendance.		
	Total.	Different children.	
		Average per day.	Average per week.
Total.....	117,270	3,897	4,871
White.....	87,960	2,920	3,649
Arthur ²	5,580	186	233
Bowen ²	8,940	298	372
Chevy Chase.....	2,130	59	71
Cleveland ²	8,130	271	339
Congress Heights.....	3,900	130	162
Henry ²	8,640	288	360
Jefferson ²	14,250	475	594
Ketcham.....	6,630	221	276
Ludlow ²	7,680	256	320
Monroe.....	8,880	296	371
Petworth.....	4,350	145	182
Wallach ²	8,850	295	369
Colored.....	29,310	977	1,222
Birney.....	5,370	179	224
Giddings ²	4,320	144	180
Langston ²	6,120	204	255
Magruder ²	5,100	170	213
Phillips.....	8,400	280	350

¹ Season 1916: Chevy Chase and Petworth discontinued; Bryan, Force, Langdon, Morgan, Powell added.

² In old city.

TABLE 6.—Motion-picture theaters: Number, capacity, and daily attendance, by sections of the city and color, 1914.

Section.	Number of theaters.	Seating capacity.	Daily attendance.		
			Total.	Adults.	Minors.
The city.....	73	27,796	44,088	35,858	8,230
White.....	61	25,661	39,416	32,242	7,174
Northwest.....	44	19,225	29,734	24,668	5,066
Southwest.....	2	392	566	398	168
Northeast.....	8	3,515	4,972	3,778	1,194
Southeast.....	7	2,529	4,144	3,398	746
Colored.....	7	1,300	2,740	2,100	640
Northwest.....	6	1,150	2,440	1,900	540
Southeast.....	1	150	300	200	100
White and colored.....	5	836	1,932	1,516	416
Northwest.....	4	651	1,612	1,316	296
Southwest.....	1	185	320	200	120

LAWS AFFECTING RECREATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

PRESERVATION OF PUBLIC PEACE.

THE PRESERVATION OF PUBLIC PEACE AND PROTECTION OF PROPERTY. [27 STATUTES AT LARGE C 320 P 322 (ACT OF JULY 29, 1892) AS AMENDED BY 30 STAT L C 638 P 723 (ACT OF JULY 8, 1898)]

It shall not be lawful for any person or persons within the District of Columbia to throw any stone or other missile in any street, avenue, alley, road, or highway, or open space, or public square, or inclosure, or to throw any stone or other missile from any place into any street, avenue, road, or highway, alley, open space, public square, or inclosure, under a penalty of not more than five dollars for every such offense. [s 3]

It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to set up or fly any kite, or set up or fly any fire balloon or parachute in or upon or over any street, avenue, alley, open space, public inclosure, or square within the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, under a penalty of not more than ten dollars for each and every such offense. [s 4]

It shall not be lawful for any person or persons within the District of Columbia to congregate and assemble in any street, avenue, alley, road, or highway, or in or around any public building or inclosure, or any park or reservation, or at the entrance of any private building or inclosure, and engage in loud and boisterous talking or other disorderly conduct, or to insult or make rude or obscene gestures or comments or observations on persons passing by, or in their hearing, or to crowd, obstruct, or incommode the free use of any such street, avenue, alley, road, highway, or any of the foot pavements thereof, or the free entrance into any public or private building or inclosure; it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to curse, swear, or make use of any profane language or indecent or obscene words, or engage in any disorderly conduct in any street, avenue, alley, road, highway, public park or inclosure, public building, church, or assembly room, or in any other public place, or in any place wherefrom the same may be heard in any street, avenue, alley, road, highway, public park or inclosure, or other building, or in any premises other than those where the offense was committed, under a penalty of not more than twenty-five dollars for each and every such offense. [s 5 and 6]

It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to entice, induce, urge, or cause any dogs to engage in a fight in any street, alley, road, or highway, open space, or public square in the District of Columbia, or to urge, entice, or cause such dogs to continue or prolong such fight, under a penalty of not more than five dollars for each and every offense; and any person or persons who shall induce or cause any animal of the dog kind to run after, bark at, frighten, or bite any person, horse, or horses, cows, cattle of any kind, or other animals lawfully passing along or standing in or on any street, avenue, road, or highway, or alley in the District of Columbia, shall forfeit and pay for every such offense a sum not exceeding five dollars. [s 10]

It shall not be lawful for any person or persons within the limits of the District of Columbia to kindle or set on fire, or be present, aiding, consenting, or causing it to be done, in any street, avenue, road, or highway, alley, open ground, or lot, any box, barrel, straw, shavings, or other combustible, between the setting and rising of the sun; and, any person offending against the provisions of this act shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten dollars for each and every offense. [s 14]

The provisions of the several laws and regulations within the District of Columbia for the protection of public or private property and the preservation of peace and order be, and the same are hereby, extended to all public buildings and public grounds belonging to the United States within the District of Columbia. And any person guilty of disorderly and unlawful conduct in or about the same, * * * shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than five dollars. [s 15]

It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to play the game of football, or any other game with a ball, in any of the streets, avenues, or alleys in the cities of Washington and Georgetown; nor shall it be lawful for any person or persons to play the game of bandy, shindy, or any other game by which a ball, stone, or other substance is struck or propelled by any stick, cane, or other substance in any street, avenue, or alley in the cities of Washington and Georgetown, under a penalty of not more than five dollars for each and every such offense. [s 17]

PUBLIC PARK LANDS.

CARE AND CONTROL OF LAND BETWEEN BUILDING LINE AND SIDEWALK. [DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COMPILED STATUTES 1889 s 121 p 179 (1ST LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ACT OF JUNE 20, 1872, C 29 s 1 p 41)]

It shall not be lawful for any person or persons who are not the owners or occupants of the lots lying on the same street or avenue, and fronting on the parks now made, or which shall hereafter be made on the side or sides of any street or avenue in the cities of Washington and Georgetown to enter, walk, or trespass on such parks, or to cut or injure in any way, the grass, flowers, trees, or shrubbery growing thereon, or to deface, climb upon, or injure the railings, posts or chains inclosing the same, but such parks shall be under the immediate care and keeping of the owners or occupants of the lots fronting thereon, and on the same side of the streets or avenues, who may enter, care for, and use them for such purpose, and in such ways as will not injure the grass, trees, shrubbery, fences, posts, chains and railings upon and inclosing the same, subject to such general control and regulations as the Board of Commissioners [Public Works] may from time to time prescribe. [For present jurisdiction, see act concerning control of street parking, below].

TRESPASSING ON PARK LAND. [D C COMP STAT 1889 s 124 p 179 (3D LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ACT OF JUNE 26, 1873, C 51 p 124)]

No person shall walk over or through any public park or other ground, not set apart or intended for travel by the District of Columbia, or the proper branch of the government thereof, or in any manner trespass thereon, or trespass on any reservation or other land or property of the United States, within the said District, or ride through or over the same, or drive or permit to be driven over or through the same, any animal, animals, or any creature * * * ; and if any person or persons shall do any act or thing herein mentioned, or direct or suffer the same to be done, he, she, or they shall be subject to a penalty of not less than five nor more than twenty dollars for each offense, or for the doing of any of the matters or things herein mentioned, or intended to be prohibited or prevented, to be recovered in the name of the District of Columbia as other fines and penalties against the law of said District are or may be recoverable.

CONTROL OF STREET PARKING VESTED IN THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. [30 STAT L C 543 p 570 (ACT OF JULY 1, 1898) AS AMENDED BY 33 STAT L C 89 p 10 (ACT OF FEB 2, 1904) AND 34 STAT L C 1622 p 112 (ACT OF APR 14, 1906)]

The jurisdiction and control of the street parking in the streets and avenues of the District of Columbia is hereby transferred to and vested in the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. [s 1]

The park system of the District of Columbia is hereby placed under the exclusive charge and control of the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the President of the United States, through the Secretary of War.

The said park system shall be held to comprise:

(a) All public spaces laid down as reservations on the map of eighteen hundred and ninety-four accompanying the annual report for eighteen hundred and ninety-four of the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds:

(b) All portions of the space in the streets and avenues of the said District, after the same shall have been set aside by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for park purposes.

Provided, That no areas less than two hundred and fifty square feet between sidewalk lines shall be included within the said park system, and no im-

ments shall be made in unimproved public spaces in streets between building lines or building lines prolonged until the outlines of such portions as are to be improved as parks shall have been laid out by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia: *And provided further*, That the Chief of Engineers is authorized temporarily to turn over the care of any of the parking spaces included in classes (a) and (b) above, to private owners of adjoining lands under such regulations as he may prescribe, and with the condition that the said private owners shall pay special assessments for improvements contiguous to such parking, under the same regulations as are or may be prescribed for private lands: *And provided further*, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized and directed to denominate portions of streets in the District of Columbia as business streets and to authorize the use, on such portions of streets, for business purposes by abutting property owners, under such general regulations as said Commissioners may prescribe, of so much of the sidewalk and parking as may not be needed, in the judgment of said Commissioners, by the general public, under the following conditions, namely: First, where in a portion of a street not already denominated a business street a majority of a frontage not less than three blocks in length is occupied and used for business purposes; and, second, where a portion of a street has already been denominated a business street and there exists adjoining such portion a block or more whose frontage is occupied and used for business purposes.

This act shall not affect in any manner the provisions in the act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and for prior years, and for other purposes," that no permits for projections beyond the building line on the streets and avenues of the city of Washington shall be granted except upon special application and with the concurrence of all said commissioners and the approval of the Secretary of War; and the operation of said provision is hereby extended to the entire District of Columbia. [s 3]

When, in the judgment of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the public necessity or convenience requires them to enter upon any of the spaces or reservations under the jurisdiction of the Chief of Engineers, for the purpose of widening the roadway of any street or avenue adjacent thereto or to establish sidewalks along the same, the Chief of Engineers, with the approval of the Secretary of War, is authorized to grant the necessary permission upon the application of the commissioners. [s 4]

When in accordance with law or mutual legal agreement, spaces or portions of public land are transferred from the jurisdiction of the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, as established by this act to that of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, or vice versa, the letters exchanged between them of transfer and acceptance shall be sufficient authority for the necessary change in the official maps and for record when necessary. [s 5]

The said Chief of Engineers and the said commissioners are hereby authorized to make all needful rules and regulations for the government and proper care of all the public grounds placed by this act under their respective charge and control; and to annex to such rules and regulations such reasonable penalties as will secure their enforcement. [s 6]

CARE OF SIDEWALKS, ETC., AROUND PUBLIC GROUNDS. [35 STAT L C 299 P 994 (ACT OF MAR 4, 1909)]

The application of the rules and regulations heretofore prescribed or that may be hereafter prescribed by the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, under the authority granted by section six of an act of Congress approved July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, for the government and proper care of all public grounds placed by that act under the charge and control of the said Chief of Engineers, is hereby extended to cover the sidewalks around the public grounds and the carriageways of such streets as lie between and separate the said public grounds.

JURISDICTION OF CHIEF OF ENGINEERS. [32 STAT L C 594 P 152 (ACT OF APR 28, 1902)]

The Chief of Engineers shall have charge of the public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the President, through the War Department, except those buildings and grounds which are otherwise provided for by law; * * *

70 FACILITIES FOR CHILDREN'S PLAY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

USE OF PUBLIC LAND AS PLAYGROUNDS. [32 STAT L C 1007 P 1122 (ACT OF MAR 3, 1903)]

The officer in charge of public buildings and grounds may hereafter authorize the temporary use of the Monument Grounds or grounds south of the Executive Mansion or other reservations in the District of Columbia for playgrounds for children and adults, under regulations to be prescribed by him.

ERECTION OF BOATHOUSES. [35 STAT L C 200 s 1 P 355 (ACT OF MAY 27, 1908)]

Licenses may be granted for the erection of boathouses along the banks of the tidal reservoir on the Potomac River fronting Potomac Park, under regulations to be prescribed by the Chief of Engineers, and all such licenses granted under this authority shall be revocable, without compensation, by the Secretary of War.

TEMPORARY STRUCTURES ON LAND USED AS PLAYGROUNDS. [35 STAT L C 200 s 1 P 355 (ACT OF MAY 27, 1908)]

The officer in charge of public buildings and grounds is authorized to grant licenses, revocable by him without compensation, to erect temporary structures upon reservations used as children's playgrounds, under such regulations as he may impose.

USE OF CAPITOL GROUNDS.

It shall be the duty of the Capitol police hereafter to prevent any portion of the Capitol Grounds and terraces from being used as playgrounds or otherwise, so far as may be necessary to protect the public property, turf and grass from destruction or injury. [19 Stat L C 86 p 41 (act of Apr 29, 1876)]

Public travel in and occupancy of the Capitol Grounds shall be restricted to the roads, walks, and places prepared for the purpose by flagging, paving, or otherwise. [22 Stat L C 258 s 1 p 126 (act of July 1, 1882)]

Nothing in the act to regulate the use of the Capitol Grounds, approved July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, shall be construed to prohibit concerts on the Capitol Grounds at times when neither House of Congress is sitting by any band in the service of the United States under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol. [31 Stat L C 791 p 613 (act of June 6, 1900)]

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK AND ROCK CREEK PARK.

The National Zoological Park is hereby placed under the direction of the regents of the Smithsonian Institution, who are authorized to * * * administer the said Zoological Park for the advancement of science and the instruction and recreation of the people. [26 Stat L C 173 s 2 p 78 (act of Apr 30, 1890)]

The public park authorized and established by this act [Rock Creek Park] shall be under the joint control of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, * * * [26 Stat L C 1001 s 7 p 495 (act of Sept 27, 1890)]

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

USE AS SOCIAL CENTERS, ETC. [38 STAT L C 165 P 1190 (ACT OF MAR. 4, 1915)]

The control of the public schools in the District of Columbia by the board of education shall extend to, include, and comprise the use of the public school buildings and grounds by pupils of the public schools, other children and adults, for supplementary educational purposes, civic meetings for the free discussion of public questions, social centers, centers of recreation, playgrounds. The privilege of using said buildings and grounds for any of said purposes may be granted by the board upon such terms and conditions and under such rules and regulations as the board may prescribe. [s 1]

The board of education is authorized to accept, upon written recommendation of the superintendent of schools, free and voluntary services of the teachers of the public schools, other educators, lecturers, and social workers and public officers of the United States and the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That teachers of the public schools shall not be required or compelled to perform any

such services or solicited to make any contribution for such purposes: *Provided further*, That the public school buildings and grounds of the District of Columbia shall be used for no purpose whatsoever other than those directly connected with the public school system and as further provided for in this Act. [s 2]

LICENSING OF COMMERCIAL RECREATION.

LICENSE TAXES. [32 STAT L C 1352 s 7 P 622 (ACT OF JULY 1, 1902) AS AMENDED BY 33 STAT L C 1815 P 565 (ACT OF APR 28, 1904)].

No person shall engage in or carry on any business, trade, profession, or calling in the District of Columbia for which a license tax is imposed by the terms of this section without having first obtained a license so to do. Applications for licenses shall be made to the assessor of the District of Columbia, and no license shall be granted until payment for the same shall have been made. * * * [par 1]

When more than one business, trade, profession, or calling for which a license is herein prescribed shall be carried on by the same person, the license tax shall be paid for each such business, trade, profession, or calling: *Provided*, That licenses issued under any of the provisions of this act shall be good only for the location designated thereon, and no license shall be issued for more than one place of business, profession, or calling, without the payment of a separate tax for each: *Provided further*, That no license shall be granted under the provisions of this section, relating to hotels and theaters, until the inspector of buildings and the chief officer of the fire department have certified in writing to the assessor that the applicant for license has complied with the laws enacted and the regulations made and promulgated for the protection of life and property. [par 2]

No person shall set up, operate, or conduct any business or device by or in which any person, animal, or living object shall act or be exposed as a target for any ball, projectile, missile, or thing thrown or projected, for or in consideration of profit or gain, directly or indirectly. [par 6]

Owners, lessees, or managers of theaters having a stage and movable scenery used for the purpose of acting, performing, or playing any play, farce, interlude, opera, or other theatrical or dramatic performance, or any scene, section, or portion of any play, farce, burlesque, or drama of any description, for gain, shall pay a license tax of one hundred dollars per annum: *Provided*, That licenses may be granted for theatrical performances for one week on the payment of twenty dollars, and for less than one week on the payment of ten dollars: *And provided further*, That the proprietors of buildings, other than theaters, where exhibitions, lectures, or entertainments of any description are conducted for gain shall pay a license tax of one hundred dollars per annum; or for lesser periods as follows: Three dollars per day, or ten dollars for the first week, and five dollars for each subsequent consecutive week: *And provided further*, That for entertainments, concerts, or performances of any kind given in church premises or private residences where the proceeds are intended for church or charitable purposes, and where no rental is charged, no license tax shall be required. [par 20]

Every person who exhibits paintings, pictures, or works of art, or makes industrial, mechanical, agricultural, food, or floral exhibitions, including cattle and poultry shows, freaks and museum attractions, side shows, and all other lawful exhibitions not otherwise provided for, shall pay a license tax of three dollars per day, or ten dollars for the first week and five dollars additional for each subsequent consecutive week, and for an annual license the tax shall be one hundred dollars. [par 21]

Persons conducting concerts, entertainments, or balls to which an admission fee is charged, directly or indirectly, shall pay a license tax of three dollars for each day or night. [par 22]

Proprietors or owners of any circus shall pay a license tax of two hundred dollars per day. [par 23]

Owners or lessees of grounds used for horse racing, tournaments, athletic sports, baseball, football, polo, golf, and kindred games, or where feats of horsemanship are performed, to which admission fees are charged, or which are used for profit or gain, directly or indirectly, shall pay a license tax of twenty dollars per week or five dollars per day. [par 24]

Owners or lessees of grounds or premises used for picnics or lawn fêtes, or resorts where theatrical or musical attractions or other amusements are presented, to which admission fees are charged or which are used for profit or gain, directly or indirectly, and which are not taxed under any other paragraph of

this section, shall pay a license tax of three dollars per day or ten dollars per week and five dollars additional for each subsequent consecutive week, or for an annual license a tax of one hundred dollars. [par 25]

Owners or lessees of buildings used for skating rinks, fairs, carnivals, amusements not otherwise provided for in this section shall pay a license tax of three dollars per day, or ten dollars for the first week and five dollars additional for each subsequent consecutive week, or for an annual license a tax of one hundred dollars. [par 26]

Owners or lessees of shooting galleries, fencing schools, public gymnasia, places where firearms of any description are used, or schools where the art of self-defense is taught shall pay a license tax of twelve dollars per annum. *Provided*, That no place of business or shooting gallery where firearms are to be used shall be licensed until the inspector of buildings for the District of Columbia shall furnish a certificate that suitable precautions have been taken for the public safety by the erection of iron shields and such appliances as in his judgment may be necessary: *And provided further*, That before such license shall be issued the proprietor shall furnish to the assessor of the District of Columbia the written consent of a majority of the occupants and residents on the same side of the square or block in which the proposed gallery is to be located and also on the confronting side of the square fronting opposite to the same. The major and superintendent of police is hereby authorized to prescribe the caliber of firearms and kind of cartridges to be used in such licensed places. [par 27]

Proprietors or owners of apparatus or machines known as merry-go-rounds, flying horses, or similar devices for amusement shall pay a license tax of twelve dollars for the first week and ten dollars for each subsequent consecutive week, or three dollars per diem: *Provided*, That license therefor may be refused in the discretion of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. [par 28]

Proprietors or owners of slot or automatic machines, so called (telephones excepted), by which objects, pictures, or figures are presented to public view or musical or vocal exhibitions are automatically given on the deposit of money or metal, or where a pecuniary consideration is received for the use of said apparatus or machines, shall pay a license tax of two dollars per annum for each machine or apparatus: *Provided*, That on the payment of a license tax of fifty dollars per annum the number of machines at any one location shall not be limited: *And provided further*, That no license shall be issued for less than two dollars. [par 29]

Keepers of billiard, bagatelle, jenny lind, and pool tables, shuffleboards, or any table upon which legitimate games are played within the District of Columbia for public use, or for profit or gain, shall continue to pay to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia twelve dollars per annum license for each table and be subject to the provisions of the act of Congress approved February twenty-five, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An act to license billiard and pool tables in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes." Hereafter proprietors of bowling alleys in the District of Columbia shall pay to the collector of taxes of said district an annual license tax of twelve dollars for each alley. [par 45]

[For provisions concerning fire escapes, see 34 Stat L C 957 p 70 (act of Mar 19, 1906) as amended by C 2566 p 1247 (act of Mar 2, 1907)]

REVOCATION OF LICENSES. [31 STAT L JOINT RESOLUTION No 13 P 1463 (ACT OF MAR 1, 1901)]

Any license issued by the assessor of the District of Columbia to the proprietor of a theater or other public place of amusement in the District of Columbia may be terminated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia whenever it shall appear to them that, after due notice, the person holding such license shall have failed to comply with such regulations as may be prescribed by the said commissioners for the public decency.



Miscellaneous Series:

- No. 1. The Children's Bureau: A circular containing the text of the law establishing the Bureau and a brief outline of the plans for immediate work. 8 pp. 1912. Bureau publication No. 1. (Out of print.)
- No. 2. Birth Registration: An aid in protecting the lives and rights of children. 20 pp. 3d ed. 1914. Bureau publication No. 2.
- No. 3. Handbook of Federal Statistics of Children: Number of children in the United States, with their sex, age, race, nativity, parenthood and geographic distribution. 100 pp. 2d ed. 1914. Bureau publication No. 3.
- No. 4. Child-Welfare Exhibits: Types and preparation, by Anna Louise Stearns. 58 pp. and 15 pp. illus. 1915. Bureau publication No. 14.
- No. 5. Baby Week Campaigns (revised edition). 102 pp. 15 pp. illus. 1917. Bureau publication No. 15.
- No. 6. Maternal Mortality from all Conditions connected with Childbirth in the United States and Certain Other Countries, by Grace L. Meigs, M. D. 60 pp. 1917. Bureau publication No. 16.
- No. 7. Summary of Child-Welfare Laws passed in 1916. Bureau publication No. 21. (In press.)
- No. 8. Facilities for Children's Play in the District of Columbia. 72 pp. 25 pp. illus. 1 map. 1917. Bureau publication No. 22.
- No. 9. How to Conduct a Children's Health Conference, by Frances Sage Bradley, M. D., and Florence Brown Sherman, M. D. 24 pp. 1917. In final publication No. 23.

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